The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872. NUMBER 154.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Schurz Rises to a Personal Explanation in the Senate.

Recent Charges Made Against Himself and Senator Trumbull Emphatically Refuted.

Customs Service Reform Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Numerous Petitions Presented Favoring Reform in Taxation and Tariff.

The Income Tax—Unsuccessful Attempt to Secure the Report of a Bill for its Abolition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXPENSES OF THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Secretary Boutwell to-day sent a draft of the section of the Appropriation bill to the House, intended to construct the section of the Funding bill, which determines the amount which may be paid for funding and other expenses of the loan. It provides that the amount paid on account of the issue, transfer, delivery, redemption, and other expenses of the various securities, shall be paid from, and shall not exceed the appropriations of 1 per centum on the amounts of these various securities for each fiscal year.

SCHURZ'S EXPLANATION.

The feature in the Senate to-day was Schurz's reply to the editorial attack of the New York Times, by which he showed that every statement in the article in question was a gross misrepresentation. The explanation attracted general attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Republican opposition in the House to-day upon the proposed Constitutional amendment to make foreign citizens eligible to the Presidency arose mainly from the fact that its terms did not require the same qualifications as to age as are now necessary in American citizens.

GOVERNMENT DEALINGS WITH INDIANS.

The House to-day by unanimous vote ordered the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the whole matter of the dealings of the Government officials with Cherokee, Creek, and other Indians in the matters of annuities, pensions, bounties, &c., and authorized the committee to send for persons and papers.

WRIGHT ARRESTED.

Judge J. W. Wright, of this city, was arrested here this afternoon by the United States Marshal, under an indictment by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of New York, for conspiracy with United States officials to defraud the government in the matter of Indian provisions and bounty. The indictment was found in New York since the act was consummated there by the payment of checks to Indian claimants at the Sub-Treasury. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Clapperton, ex-Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, and others. Wright was taken to New York to-night in custody of the Marshal.

EDUCATIONAL.

A somewhat extensive and novel bill was introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill, all proceeds arising from some public lands shall be set apart exclusively for educational purposes, and shall constitute a national fund. One half the proceeds shall be given to States that will apply the same to the education of that part of the population between the ages of 6 and 16 years, while the balance is to be funded, and the interest of the same only is to be distributed as above. Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee, speaks very highly of the bill, and it will receive attention in his committee.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions begin to be received from different parts of the country, entitled, "Prayer of Tax-Payers for Tariff Reform," and asking the repeal of duties on salt, coal, and pig iron, and a general reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. These petitions are forwarded through an association styled the "Tax-Payers' Union," whose circulars are signed by William Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Hon. David Wells of Connecticut; Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts; M. Sands, of New York; Horace White, of Chicago, and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati. It appears from its circulars that this association is not designed to supersede or take the place of any new existing, but to aid in combining and concentrating the efforts of all those who are working for tariff reform. To this end they invite the co-operation of all friends of reform, and they are especially urged to forward all information as to the working of the tariff to the Washington office of the union, of which Colonel William Grosvenor will have charge during the session.

OPEN SESSION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

A motion will be made in the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow to have the future sessions of that committee open to the press, and it is believed that this proposition, after deliberation, will pass.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The President to-day received from Mr. Bancroft a copy of the arguments presented by England to the Emperor of Germany upon the San Juan boundary question.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, to-day introduced a bill appropriating $800,000 for the improvement of the Falls of the Ohio and completion of the Louisville Canal, and a bill, without naming a definite appropriation, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a suitable site for the public buildings in Cincinnati.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

General Negley to-day submitted an amendment to Section 18 of the proposed Steamboat law, forwarded to him in accordance with a request signed by seventy-five pilots on the Ohio River. It provides that each applicant for a license shall be examined by the Board of Licensed Pilots selected by the Inspector, the examiners to make oath that they will propose such questions, and none other, as in their opinion are best calculated to ascertain the qualifications of applicants; the examination to be concerning his knowledge of the rivers where he desires to act as pilot, and touching all matters pertaining to the navigation of steam vessels;—each Examiner to report in writing, and if the Board finds the applicant qualified, to receive a license for one year, which may be revoked for cause. The rest of the section is left unchanged.

THE INCOME TAX.

The House to-day, the yeas and nays being called by a vote of 81 to 7, refused to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing the income tax.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Representative Willard, of Vermont, offered a bill to-day, which was referred to the Civil Service Committee, practically enacting the rules and regulations lately reported by the Commission. One section of this bill provides that appointees shall hold during good behavior, and another that officials shall take no part in any electioneering project, or use their influence to obtain votes, under penalty of dismissal. It is proposed to amend this bill in the committee by adding a section providing for the appointment of five commissioners or examiners, with salaries of $3,000 per annum, whose duties it shall be to examine all applicants for appointment.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Post Office Department has agreed to receive mutilated currency in payment of postage stamps.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Colfax and Boutwell are positive candidates for the Vice Presidency. Blaine's candidature is weakening.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SCHURZ rose to make a personal statement. He had read from the Clerk's desk an article making certain charges against him, first published, he said, in the New York Times, and subsequently copied into other papers.

Mr. SCHURZ said: Mr. President, I desire to make a few remarks upon this article; in the first place, because the paper which published it is reputed to be the special metropolitan organ of the National Administration; in the second place, because this attempt forms a part of the systematic warfare which has been carried on for some time by some members of this body, that paper having recently announced that it is going to continue its attacks. I shall go over the charges one by one and exhibit them in their true light. First, it is asserted that in 1859 I was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, that I spurned the nomination contemptuously and refused to support the ticket nominated by the convention. That I declined the nomination is true, although certainly without contempt; but the other charge is a falsehood. I not only did not refuse to support the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention, but after having rendered some aid in the campaign in Minnesota, which elevated my friend from that State (Mr. Ramsey) to the Governorship in 1859, I returned to Wisconsin and spent three weeks in canvassing the State for their nominee for Governor, the late Postmaster General Randall, having several joint debates with the Democratic candidate for the Governorship. I wish to say in conclusion with this that another slander scattered abroad by the *Times*, and several other papers, that I had actively used my influence against the election of Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor in Wisconsin last fall, in the promotion of the interests of his opponent (Doolittle), is equally false in every sense. The second charge is that in the national campaign of 1860, I refused to make any speeches unless I was paid $250 per week, and then additional sums by local committees, varying from $50 to $100 each speech. This is a falsehood again. I commenced canvassing the 1st of July, having already made several speeches previously, and continued till the day of the election, the 6th of November, with the exception of about ten days, when I was utterly broken down by fatigue, and had to take some rest. I spoke in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; travelled a great many thousand miles, and made, if I remember correctly, between 160 and 170 speeches. When I had returned home from those labors, I found that all the compensation I had received from the committees fell quite perceptibly short of my actual expenses—railroad fare, and those incidental outlays connected with travelling of that nature; moreover, having given myself entirely up to the labors of the campaign, and completely neglecting my private affairs, I found myself surrounded by disagreeable embarrassments, which resulted finally in painful sacrifices. If I had only received one-fifth part of what the *Times* charges me with, I should have overcome these embarrassments easily. I do not hesitate to say, however, that I refer to this because mention has been of this subject. I will state that, as a prudent man, I ought to have done something like that which the *Times* charges upon me, although, of course, in a more moderate degree, for I believe that gentlemen may be expected to go out at their own expense, make a speech now and then in promotion of a political cause, but that they are not called upon to go from campaign into campaign, year after year, for several months at a time, utterly neglecting their private business. After having read the *Times* article, I undertook to figure up how much time I had spent in public speaking for the Republican cause since 1856. I found it from 70 to 72 weeks, or about a year and five months. Adding up also all that I had received from committees during that whole time, I find that it amounts in the aggregate to less than a popular lecturer will earn in three weeks. I mention this subject merely as a very humiliating one, because it shows the means of warfare which is carried on against certain members of this body. It is humiliating to make such a statement, but it is still more humiliating that a paper, the organ of the Administration, which stands at the head of the party, that has been built up in its power, gradually and laboriously, by just such labors as these in which I, with many others, was engaged, should make such an explanation necessary.

The third charge is, that when I returned from the Spanish mission, I asked Mr. Lincoln for a Major General's commission in the army, and threatened him if he would not give it. This is a falsehood again. I did not ask him for a Major General's commission when I resigned the Spanish mission, but he offered me a Brigadier's commission. The assertion, which I find in this article in quotation marks, that I threatened I would at once withdraw my 200,000 Germans and oppose the Administration, is so supremely ridiculous, it is so childish an absurdity that I do not think it requires any serious comment.

The next charge is that in going to Missouri I assumed at once the leadership of the extreme Radicals myself a Radical of the most proscriptive type. This is a falsehood again, for it is well known that in the National Convention of 1868, I had the honor to introduce a resolution in favor of general amnesty. The charge is, that I took it upon myself to defame Henderson before the people of Missouri, and destroy their confidence in him, so that I might be elected to the Senate. This is a falsehood again. It is well known that Henderson's defeat at that time was owing to his attitude in the impeachment trial, as the public then stood.

The next charge is that in 1864 I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention; went there with revolutionary intent. What that means I do not know exactly; but one thing I do know, that for my action in that convention I was highly praised by the *Times*.

The next is that in the early days of the President's term, I was one of the most persistent bores in Washington for appointments in the civil service. If that were true, then the President must have had a particular liking for being bored, for I remember very well the time during the early days of the Administration, when I met him outside of the White House, he asked me very kindly why I did not come to visit him more frequently.

It is further stated that in one case I advocated the cause of a citizen of Missouri for a prominent position, who was entirely incompetent and unfit to discharge the duties of the great position. I suppose this refers to the case of General Pile, who, having been a member of Congress, was first presented for the Post Office at St. Louis, then for the pension agency at St. Louis, by the delegation for Missouri; then nominated for the Mission to Venezuela, then nominated to the Mission to Brazil, when the Senate declined to confirm his appointment. I did, to a certain extent, support Pile for some of those nominations. I did it with the delegation from Missouri, with the exception of one or two members. Being a young Senator, I had somewhat formed the idea that it was, to some extent, proper to take care of constituents. When the *Times* says that this is one of the cases which in my eloquent lectures on Civil Service reform, I might mention, giving a detailed history of them. I beg to say that is just the thing which I am doing, for whenever I do speak on Civil Service reform, I give as one illustration the absurdities of the system, and of evil consequences to which it may lead. In the case of this gentleman, he was presented for the Post Office, for a pension agency, for Minister Resident, for a Minister Plenipotentiary position, then landed in the Governorship of a Territory, then was taken out of that to be put in the Minister Residents' place, for which he was originally nominated. I always mention my connection with the case, but, considering that recently General Pile was appointed to the position of Minister Resident in Venezuela, this time certainly without any suggestion or solicitation on my part, I beg leave to say that if that gentleman be entirely unfit for public employment, as the *Times* asserts, it is the President that ought to bear that reproach, not I. I might suggest to the Administration that they be a little more careful in the selection of their organs, and instruct them to abstain from indiscreet statements.

The last charge is this: "General Schurz pressed upon the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Jussen, of Chicago, for Collector of the Chicago District." This is a falsehood again. I never pressed upon the President, or anybody else, that appointment, as my friend from Illinois (Trumbull) will distinctly recollect. Jussen was originally recommended without my knowing anything about it, by a delegation from Chicago, and by the Representative of his district, Judd. These gentlemen came to me with a request to go to the President and press the appointment. I positively refused; but, after urgent solicitation, on their part, I at last consented to endorse their paper, with an additional remark to this effect: That the large German Republican element of Chicago was entitled to consideration; that I had frequently been called upon to aid them, and the Republicans there could testify to that fact. This was my whole connection with the case. Later, when a rumor spread through the newspapers that Colonel Jussen was to be removed, the President expressed himself to a friend, in conversation, that he had never known that there existed any connection between Jussen and myself. But I asseverate that I never spoke to the President about this appointment in a single instance, nor to the Secretary nor Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I absolutely refrained from pushing it in any sense, just because Jussen, a very able gentleman, was a brother-in-law of mine.

I had almost forgotten one of the charges where I am again accused of having made use of my alleged influence with the German element to benefit myself by continuing in commission for a considerable time after the war. A friend had the curiosity to investigate that case. I have now the official report from the War Department before me. The surrender of the rebel General, Joseph E. Johnston, took place on the 26th of April. I was then with General Sherman's army in North Carolina. As soon as the surrender had taken place, I at once applied for leave to go to Washington for the purpose of offering my resignation. I did so. This official report certifies that the first two resignations of Major Generals, after General Johnston surrendered, were those of Major General Franz Sigel, accepted May 4, 1865; Major General Carl Schurz, May 6, 1865, from which it appears that after the virtual close of the war, of all the Major Generals in the army General Sigel and myself were the first to resign their commissions, instead of using their influence with the German element to continue in the pay of the Government. So much, sir, for these charges. You will admit that this is perhaps one of the most remarkable cases of cumulative, intrepid, shameless lying that has disgraced American journalism for some time. Now, sir, why are these slanders heaped upon me? The *Times* itself states the reason, because, it alleges, I have not hesitated to assert the most outrageous calumnies against President Grant, having accused him of instituting and keeping up the general order system in New York to his own profit. I pronounce this another falsehood. What do they call slandering the President? Let us see what I did say; whether it can be construed as slander. I did state that the general order business in New York was a great abuse, and the system of plunders has borne out that statement, by the official report of the Retrenchment Committee. Was that a slander on the President? I stated that the merchants of New York had protested against it as an outrageous abuse, which is matter of record, also. Was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Secretary of the Treasury sent a commission to New York to investigate the matter; that that commission reported against it, which is a matter of record. Again, was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Retrenchment Committee investigated the matter, found it to be a great abuse, and reported in favor of its abolition, which is matter of record. Again, is that a slander upon the President? I did state further that the Secretary of the Treasury had written to the Collector of New York two letters, pronouncing against the abuse, and urging that it be done away with. This is a matter of record. Again, is that a slander upon the President? Then I drew the conclusion. I asked whether there is any member of this body who will say that it was not the most natural, nay, most imperative, conclusion that, in spite of the remonstrances of the merchants of New York, in spite of the reports of investigating committees, in spite of letters and pronounced opinions by the Secretary of the Treasury, that abuse was still kept up. It actually was kept up. Then there must be a power stronger than decent respect of public opinion, stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, to sustain it; for if that power was not stronger than decent respect for public opinion, the abuse would have succumbed to the remonstrances of the mercantile community of New York. If that power had not been stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury, the abuse would have succumbed to the adverse opinion of that official. I asked the question: Who and where is that stronger power. I asked the question; I did not answer it. I respectfully submit that the gentlemen who indulge in the pitiable business of villifying the Senator from Illinois and myself for asking it, have not, by their slanders, furnished the answer to it. That would be satisfactory to the country. I believe that when nothing else can be brought up against those who denounce the abuses of the Government than personal villification, the country will understand the reason. Thus, sir, I have shown you the character of the statements contained in the *Times*, and the character of those who have invented and propagated them. The Senate and intelligent people may form their opinions themselves. I simply add that, after this I shall not again consider it necessary to take any note of such slander. The *Times* and its coadjutors will have a free field, but if the attacks should come as thick as locusts, they will not frighten me away from that course which I conscientiously believe to be the course of honor, truth, right, and duty.

Mr. FENTON called up his bill reported from the Finance Committee, to reorganize the customs service, and addressed the Senate at length, setting forth the existing abuses. He pointed out as the most noticeable feature of the present customs system the enormous emoluments of Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, and the pernicious practice by which they are obtained. From the incomplete report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the United States received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, between Jan. 1, 1868, and Nov. 30, 1870, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, $1,163,577, from which amount there was paid to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors $305,421. From June 1, 1870, to June 31, 1871, the Collector of New York collected fines, penalties, and forfeitures to the amount of $591,314, of which his share was $54,925. The receipts of the principal officers of the port of New York cannot be less than $50,000 per annum more than is paid the President, all Members of the Cabinet, and Judges of Supreme Court combined.

Mr. FENTON said the temptations to perquisites gave the officials interest in the encouragement of frauds. He then spoke of the abuses of the special agency system, saying, a bureau had been established in New York devoted to espionage of merchants who are entirely at their mercy. The comparison of expenses in the office of Murphy and Grinnell during a given period, showed a difference in favor of Grinnell of $206,007. The old charges against the Custom House were mentioned, and an earnest appeal made for the passage of the bill.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. TRUMBULL—To further regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Authorizing the President to accept the resignation of Judges permanently disabled, and continue the payment of their salaries.

By Mr. POMEROY—For the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented several petitions and memorials for the passage of his supplementary Civil Rights bill.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Committee on Retrenchment was authorized to continue its investigations.

ADJOURNMENT.

After brief executive session Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced prohibiting States or municipalities from collecting pilotage or port charges, and establishing a Southern Transportation Company in New Mexico and Colorado, and incorporating the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Mr. COX—For the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba; also, to amend the Telegraph act of July 24, 1866.

By Mr. MYERS—To repeal the income tax of 1871, and, subsequently, by Mr. WILSON, of Ind., in relation to the Advisory Board of Civil Service.

By Mr. BARBER—Granting to the State of Wisconsin islands in the Wisconsin River.

By Mr. FINKELBURG—To amend the Internal Revenue bill; also, authorizing the transfer or exchange of two irregular strips of land adjoining the Marine Hospital in St. Louis; to prevent the further sale of public lands except for tillage.

By Mr. KERR—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River.

By Mr. WELLS—For the sale of unsurveyed swamp or overflowed lands; also, for the survey and improvement of Gasconade River.

By Mr. McCORMICK—Extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

By Mr. TYNER—To authorize the survey and sale of land reclaimed by drainage at Beaver Lake, Ind.

By Mr. LOWE—For the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas; also, for the relief of settlers on the Osage lands, Kansas.

By Mr. RUSK—For a public building at La Crosse, Wis.; also, making La Crosse a port of delivery.

By Mr. SLATER—For a survey of Port Oxford, Oregon; also, for the removal of obstructions of navigation in the Colorado and Willamette Rivers.

By Mr. LYNCH—A resolution requesting the President to ascertain the views of European Governments relative to an Atlantic and Pacific ship canal.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to relieve American-built vessels from import duties on articles entering into their construction, repair, and use. He moved the previous question, but it was not sustained—69 to 64—Mr. DAWES stating that the subject was already before the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LYNCH consented to the reference, but a discussion arose, Messrs. COX and ELDRIDGE expressing the belief that such action would be the burial of the bill, and Mr. DAWES remarking that the committee had not time to dig anybody's grave.

The yeas and nays were demanded, when, the morning hour expiring, the bill went over till next Monday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SLOCUM asked leave to offer a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether the visit of a large number of Federal officers in New York State to Albany, to influence the organization of the Legislature, is consistent with the civil service policy adopted by the Department, and, if not so, whether they have been reprimanded or otherwise punished.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. COUGHLAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of the judicial Louisiana legislative muddle.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

On motion of Mr. UPSON the Committee on Civil Service Reform were instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for appointments to be made from States in proportion to the population giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

INCOME TAX REPEAL BILL.

The resolution offered by Mr. KELLOGG, before the recess, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the income tax, came up on a motion to suspend rules for its adoption.

Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays. Not suspended—yeas, 70; nays, 80.

YEAS.

Acker,	Harmer,	Randall,
Ambler,	Hazelton (N. J.),	E. H. Roberts,
Archer,	Herndon,	W. R. Roberts,
Arthur,	Hoar,	Roosevelt,
Banks,	Hooper,	Sessions,
Beck,	Houghton,	Sheldon,
Beveridge,	Kelley,	Shellabarger,
Bird,	Kellogg,	Sherwood,
Blair (Mich.),	Ketcham,	Slocum,
Blair (Mo.),	Killinger,	Smith (N. Y.),
Brooks,	Lamport,	Snapp,
Buss,	Lynch,	Snyder,
Buffington,	McClelland,	Starkweather,
Coughlan,	McHenry,	Strong,
Cox,	Merriam,	Swann,
Creel,	B. F. Myers,	Twitchell,
Dawes,	Monroe,	Upson,
Duboise,	Leonard Myers,	Walleman,
Duell,	Negley,	Waldeman,
Ely,	Niblack,	Wells,
Frye,	Peck,	Wheeler,
Garfield,	Peters,	Williams (N. Y.),
Getz,	Potter,	Winchester—70.
Goodrich,		

NAYS.

Adams,	Hancock,	Porter,
Averill,	Handley,	Read,
Barber,	Harper,	Rice (Ill.),
Barry,	Harris (Va.),	Rice (Ky.),
Beatty,	Havens,	Rusk,
Bright,	Hay (Ill.),	Seelye,
Buckley,	Hazelton (Wis.)	Shanks,
Burchard,	Herford,	Slater,
Burdett,	Hibbard,	Sloss,
Butler (Mass.),	Holman,	Smith (O.),
Butler (Tenn.),	Kerr,	Speer (Ga.),
Caldwell,	Leach,	Sprague,
Coburn,	Lewis,	Stevens,
Conger,	Lowe,	Stevenson,
Colton,	McCormick,	Terry,
Crebs,	McCrary,	Turner,
Crossland,	McKee,	Tyner,
Donnan,	Mercur,	Van Trump,
Dox,	Morgan,	Waddell,
Duke,	Orr,	Walden,
Dunnell,	Packard (Md.),	Walls (Fla.),
Eldridge,	Palmer,	Whitthorne,
Farnsworth,	Parker (N. H.),	Willard,
Finckelnburg,	Parker (Mo.),	Williams (Ind.),
Foster (Mich.),	Perce,	Wilson (Ind.),
Garrett,	Platt,	Wood—80.
Hale,	Poland,	

RAILROAD LAND CONTROVERSY.

Mr. MOORE, (Ills.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the dispute about land grants between the St. Joseph, Pikes Peak, and other railroads, the issue of patents to be in the meantime suspended.

Mr. WOOD favored an inquiry, provided it extend to the reported suppression by the Interior Department, at the instance of a Senator, of the opinion of the Attorney General adverse to the parties interested in the patents. He had heard that the Attorney General had been on that account obliged to retire from the Cabinet.

Mr. MOORE said he understood that the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company had received assignments of public lands from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which assignments the latter had no right to make.

The resolution was adopted.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Rejected—81 to 65, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. McKEE introduced a bill removing disabilities of certain persons in Mississippi. Passed.

BOUNTY BILL.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Military Committee was directed to inquire into the propriety of paying bounties to soldiers mustered into service under the first call for troops in excess of the required number.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, the Committee was directed to inquire into the subject of Indian annuities, pensions, bounty lands, and treaties.

Adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Northerly winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Tuesday in the Southern and Gulf States. A rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to New York. Cloudy weather in New England. The area of highest pressure will move northeast to Pennsylvania. A falling barometer and southerly winds will prevail from the upper lakes to the Missouri Valley, and threatening weather with rain extend eastward into Montana during Tuesday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Another Day Spent in the House on the Revenue Bill.

The Cook County Assessment Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

Message of the Governor Relative to the Tax on Illinois Central Railroad Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE INSURANCE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8.—The Senate has put into its Insurance law a proviso requiring all policies to be made in accordance with a certain prescribed form, and then, doubting the wisdom of trying to rigorously enforce such a provision, went on to declare that a company should be liable for its policy, even if it was not made in the manner prescribed by law.

THE REVENUE BILL

was up again this morning in the House. Discussion was continued as to the advisability of allowing deduction of indebtedness. Mr. Springer made an excellent speech, but it did not produce the effect it should have. Smith, of Ogle, and others took a different side, and delivered themselves of some notions which were once current, but were supposed to have died out. According to them, every promissory note enriches the county by just so much as it is worth on its face, and makes an accession to the wealth of the county. Of course it should be taxed. This idea was deliberately and seriously advanced, and was not laughed at. Of course there was no hope of doing anything with such persons. While those who favor these liberal measures claim that recent debates have caused these primitive and antiquated notions to lose ground, yet they seem to be mistaken. Speeches very rarely influence any one but the maker, who is confirmed in his own opinions by what he has said. Some have so far received light as to see that taxing capital is not an easy business, and that deductions should be made for debts; but they will not change since they have taken a position, since exemptions are not popular with their constituents, and since the Constitution says all property must be taxed; and promissory notes are property. An attempt was made to have the bill sent back to the Committee on Revenue to have it made more reasonable, but it will fail. Meanwhile the Senate bill is understood to be getting shorter and simpler, but when it gets into the Senate there will probably be as protracted and heated a discussion as in the House. No revenue bill can pass both houses before Feb. 15, the day on which one member of the Senate wants to adjourn *sine die*.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILL.

In the afternoon the Senate bill, which is intended to secure the reassessment and collection of State and county taxes in Cook County, was taken up, and a variety of amendments reported by the Committee on Municipal Corporations were adopted, and the bill was reported back and ordered to a third reading. It is unfortunate that the bill should be so badly worded and so broad in some of its provisions as to make it not unlikely that it will fail to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. Were it not for the general desire to get the State taxes due from Cook County, it would not, probably, receive a majority. The powers given to the County Boards to fix the assessment and collection of the State tax, are objected to by many as too broad.

GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL.

A consideration of Root's General Incorporation bill in Committee of the Whole, was concluded, and the bill, which is amended only in very unimportant respects, was reported back to the House.

The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the bill regulating the manner in which territory is to be annexed to cities or towns, and finally ordered it to a third reading.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

For some unexplained reason, the bill for the transfer of the boys from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School was defeated, and it is very doubtful whether enough votes can be secured at any time to give it the needful two-thirds vote.

FEES AND SALARIES.

To-morrow the Senate will begin on Fees and Salaries, and stick to it till it gets through.

STATE FINANCES.

From the report of the State Treasurer, soon to be submitted, it appears that during the year there has been paid on the principal of the State debt, $2,298,500.68. There has been paid in interest, $1,113,114.22, and in exchange, $69,079.52. The balance of State funds in the Treasury, Dec. 1, was $1,465,771.82, and the balance of local interest funds was $296,020.22.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

JAN. 8—Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Allen, Bangs, Bishop, Epler, Flagg, Harlan, Hunter, Woodard.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Daggett was appointed on the Committee on Penal Institutions, and Mr. Edsall on Expenses of the General Assembly, *vice* Tincher, deceased.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a resolution providing that when both Houses adjourn on Thursday, Feb. 15, they shall adjourn *sine die*. Laid over.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DAGGETT presented a petition in the interests of co-operative insurance companies, protesting against the passage of the bills relating to insurance, now before the Senate and House.

Mr. DORE presented a petition protesting against the requirement of deposit by foreign insurance companies.

Mr. LANGLEY presented a protest of citizens of Tuscola against Nelson's bill on eminent domain.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. EDSALL introduced a bill relative to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and defining the duties and powers of the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. FULLER introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of mutual insurance companies in townships.

Mr. HOLCOMB introduced a bill to make an appropriation to complete the Southern Insane Asylum. It provides for an appropriation of $330,000.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons.

ANNEXATION BILL.

Senate bill 253, for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns, and villages, and to unite cities, towns, and villages, came up, the question being upon amendments of the Committee on Municipalities.

Considerable discussion was had upon so much of the bill as provides for the disconnection of towns or detached lands, which was participated in by Messrs. SENTER, UNDERWOOD, CARTER, RICHARDSON, EDSALL, FULLER, and EDDY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE ANNEXATION BILL.

Consideration of the annexation bill was resumed. The only decided opposition to the bill, as manifested in the debate, was made by Mr. VARIS, who characterized the bill as useless; that it was calculated to do injustice to many, while its benefits were doubtful. He closed by moving that the bill lie on the table. Lost.

The bill provides that upon petition of three-fourths of the legal voters of towns, etc., contiguous to any city or incorporated village or town, may, by ordinance, annex such territory to such city, town, or village, or that the owners of land contiguous to any city, town, or village who may sell or lay out lots of five acres or less in such city, town, or village, may annex such territory without petitions upon passing an ordinance to that effect. It was upon this portion of the bill that the debate took place, the general opposition being made to the opportunity afforded to bring in property of persons not desiring it, Mr. HOLCOMB having made a motion to strike out the provision, and Mr. FULLER predicting that whenever a man should plat his lots and sell the same, the city would invariably "gobble it up" and bring it into the city limits. It was argued that much mischief would follow to those who settle outside of corporation limits, for the reason that they are unable to stand the onerous city taxation. It was certain that, if the bill passed without material amendment, injustice would certainly be done.

Mr. Holcomb's amendment was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 18.

The question recurring upon ordering the bill to a third reading, it was so ordered—yeas, 32; nays, 6, Messrs. Anderson, Bowman, Hampton, Harlan, Washburn, and Williams voting no.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to the proof of titles of Illinois Central Railroad lands, which was concurred in.

JUDICIAL.

House bill 580, to fix the time of holding court in the Second Judicial Circuit, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

GUARDIANS FOR DRUNKARDS.

House bill 155, to provide for the appointment of guardians of habitual drunkards, was taken up and read a third time.

Messrs. UNDERWOOD and BOYD contending that the bill was faulty in its provisions, it was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

House bill 612, authorizing the transfer of the boys in the Chicago Reform School to the State Reform School at Pontiac, was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 11. Messrs. Boyd, Bush, Fuller, Harlan, Jackson, Richardson, Solomon, Washburne, Wilkinson, and Williams voting no.

Mr. DORE changed his vote to no, and moved a reconsideration.

DRAINAGE BONDS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill relating to registration of drainage bonds.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to call up House bill 339, the fee bill of county officers, and make it the special order for to-morrow at 3 p. m., which Mr. STREVELL amended by making it the special order from day to day, in which shape the motion was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions were offered.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. KING, of Cook, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back various bills on the subject of fees, which were laid on the table.

PARK BILLS.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations reported back various Park bills, which were laid on the table.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Another resolution was adopted, calling on the Governor for information concerning the Industrial College at Washington.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is made by the new Constitution the duty of the present General Assembly to divide the State, exclusive of Cook County, into judicial circuits.

The object is to instruct the Committee on the Judicial Department on a doubtful point.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the first annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

Mr. SPRINGER resumed his remarks, which were interrupted Saturday by the adjournment of the House, and renewed his expressions of opposition to the bill as it stood, being at variance with all sound principles of political economy, wrong and oppressive. He proceeded to explain the British system, and read from various writers on political economy, to show the evil results of taxing capital, and the peculiar insanity of refusing to allow a deduction of indebtedness, and to pile taxation on the debtor class. He protested against the feeling which some seemed to entertain against bankers, and stated that, so far as Sangamon County was concerned, that class was foremost in all that tended to advance the wealth and prosperity of the country.

A running debate followed, in which Messrs. PHELPS, Colonel MORRISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HINCHCLIFFE, and Mr. SPRINGER took part.

Mr. SMITH, of Ogle, took advanced ground, and asserted that a promissory note for a horse enriched a State as much as the horse. Promissory notes were constantly and silently enriching the owners thereof, and were as tangible and as much property as a section of land. The value of a thing to an individual was the standard of its worth to all others. They could not exempt one kind of property without injustice to another. He hoped no American State would do anything of the kind.

Mr. AUSTIN moved to have the committee rise, that he might in the House offer a resolution to refer the Revenue bill and amendments back to the Revenue Committee with instructions to so amend the bill that all property, real and personal, except such as the Constitution provides shall be exempted, shall be taxed in the name of the owner without regard to any indebtedness thereon.

Second. That notes, accounts, or other mere evidence of indebtedness shall not be listed for taxation.

Third. That all moneys or currency shall be taxed.

Fourth. That owners or agents shall be required to list for taxation all taxable property.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM stated that Mr. Barnes' illustrations were borrowed from Pennsylvania, and did not apply in Illinois, which was a great agricultural State, with no iron, and poor coal. Here the farmers did not have to submit to manufacturers and men in commerce. The House had decided that moneys and credits were property, and that settled the matter. Men should be taxed in proportion to the measure of protection received from the General Government. Whatever a man had, he should pay for protection given it. Since credits had protection, they must be taxed.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that the Attorney General had been directed to bring before the Supreme Court the question of the right of the State to tax Illinois Central lands before the deed was given, and that it would be done at the next term of the Supreme Court; but for inevitable delays it would have been done in March. The plan of putting the lands at once on the tax lists was given up as unwise.

THE REVENUE BILL AGAIN.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM contended that the man who had a capital, borrowed or otherwise, of $50,000, should pay ten times as much as one with a capital of $5,000, for he got ten times as much protection from the law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BOUNTY FUNDS.

The bill in relation to surplus funds raised in towns and cities for bounty purpose during the late war and providing that a town meeting may use them for town purposes, was ordered to a third reading with an emergency clause added.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The Senate resolution instructing Senators to vote for the proposed bill making a donation of land to soldiers of the late war, was passed.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to provide for the assessment of property, where the records have been lost or destroyed, which is especially applicable to Cook County. Several amendments offered by the Committee on Municipal Affairs were first adopted.

Mr. PHELPS offered a further amendment that the assessment should be made by the present officers, and, also, such as the County Board should direct, object being to gain as much time as possible.

Messrs. WAITE and ROOT opposed the amendment. It was lost.

Mr. HAINES wanted something in the bill which is a general law, so as to determine whether assessment rolls had been lost or destroyed in any future cases, to determine whether an emergency had arisen.

Messrs. WAITE and ROOT thought it unnecessary.

The next amendment of the committee was an additional section providing, that when a large part of the taxable property in any town or city had been destroyed after assessment, and before the collection of taxes, the County Board could make a new assessment or abate the tax.

Mr. LANGSTON moved to strike out the words "large part," and insert "any part."

Messrs. BURLEY, TURNER, and others opposed it earnestly.

The amendment was lost.

The section was adopted, and the bill reported back as amended, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. LANGSTON renewed his amendment and it was lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Mr. ROBERTS asked leave to present a resolution in relation to the recent conflict, or possibility of one, between the Governor and any Judge, and calling on the Government to furnish a copy of any communication which has been addressed to him by any Judge relating to the prerogatives of the judiciary.

The rules were suspended to let it in—yeas, 52; nays, 56.

MATTERS IN CHANCERY.

Mr. TURNER offered a bill to increase the number of Masters in Chancery.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating for heating and ventilating the Hall of Representatives, and it was reported back with favorable recommendation.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Governor sent in final report of old trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Incorporation bill.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an additional section that nothing but money should be taken in payment for capital stock, or any assessment, except real estate and personal property necessary to carry on business, which shall be received only at cash value fixed by appraisement of disinterested persons.

Mr. BARNES opposed the amendment.

Mr. BURLEY moved to strike out all of the amendment after the word assessment, and require all stock to be paid up in six months.

Mr. DANIELS opposed anything which was an attempt to provide that stocks should be always at par. It was a laudable attempt, but could not be done, for the value of shares of a company depended on the management of the company and the dividends.

Mr. Burley's amendment was lost.

Mr. Carpenter's amendment was lost.

Mr. SANFORD offered an amendment to prevent Directors from declaring the forfeiture of stock without personal notice, and delay of forty days.

The amendment was lost, and the bill reported back.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—In view of the departure of the United States frigate Congress to escort the steamer Hornet to the United States, the Spanish war steamer Churucca has discontinued the watch of the latter vessel, and returned to Santiago de Cuba.

The ironclad Saragossa returns to Havana.

It is asserted that the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, watching the Virginia at Aspinwall, will also return to Havana.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Cambria has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8.—The health of the Prince of Wales is so greatly improved that his physicians deemed it unnecessary to continue bulletins.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, has arrived.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 7.—Dispatches from Mier state that Trevino will move from Linares with a thousand men to attack Matamoras. Herajosa, with six hundred men, by the river road, will operate in conjunction with Trevino. The Juarists report that Saltillo has been re-occupied by Zepeda. Cortina telegraphs that Queroga has retired from Mier. Cortina is moving to occupy that place immediately.

ILLINOIS.

An Important and Interesting Document—The First Annual Report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of this State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The first annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of this State was laid before the General Assembly by the Governor this morning. This is an important report, containing interesting and profitable discussions, suggestions, and statistics. The Commission gives a history of its actions, thoroughly examines the present railroad laws and the present condition of railroads, and makes important suggestions concerning the laws, and relating to railroads to be built in the future. An important feature in this part of the report is a thorough discussion of the "watering" of stock, fictitious capital, and the capitalizing of the earnings of railroads. The Secretary reports to the Commission all the correspondence and statistics of the office which are of public interest; including correspondence with railroad representatives, the reports and classification of railroads, circulars, summaries of railroad reports, etc. Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Clary, of the Inspection and Registration Department, submit full historical reports of their departments, with important suggested changes concerning the grading of grain, and flattering statistics concerning the economy attending it. Interesting abstracts from this report will appear in these columns hereafter.

THE FISK HOMICIDE.

The Remains Escorted to the Depot by the Ninth Regiment.

Testimony Given Before the Coroner's Jury.

Stokes Interviewed, and Declares that He is Sanguine of Acquittal.

History of Fisk's, Stokes', and Mansfield's Relations.

Tweed Expresses Himself in Strong Terms Regarding the Assassination.

[To the Associated Press.]

FISK'S BODY LYING IN STATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A large crowd blocked up the streets around the Grand Opera House all the morning. The body of Fisk was removed from his residence to the large hall of the Erie Railway Directors, in the Opera House, where it was placed in a catafalque. The hall was covered with a network of black and white festoons, black drapery depending from the cornices, and covering all the doors. At either end of the casket containing the body were beautiful devices of anchors, crowns, etc., in white camelias. On either side of the casket were the national flag and the regimental standard of the Ninth Regiment, and a large picture of the deceased was stationed at the head of the casket. Officers of the regiment bore the body from the residence to the Opera House, where it lay in state, and an immense concourse of people filed in to take their last view of the deceased. The face wore a slight expression of pain, but was otherwise natural. His cap and sword lay on the top of the casket.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the procession formed. The catafalque with the body was brought out. The procession started at 2 o'clock from the Grand Opera House, the streets and avenues being jammed with at least 150,000 people. The Ninth Regiment was in full force. The scene was magnificent and impressive. Denunciations of the murderer were heard in all places. A large body of police headed the procession, which marched in the following order from the Grand Opera House, in double platoon:

Police.

Full Band of the Ninth Regiment, playing the Dead March from "Saul."

About 1,000 Erie officers and employes.

Ninth Regiment, with full ranks, arms reversed.

Hearse, followed by Colonel Fisk's favorite black charger.

Officers of each Regiment of the National Guard.

Carriages containing J. Gould, President, and officers of the Erie Road.

The whole procession was over a mile long. All the windows, balconies, stoops of houses, and the walks of streets and avenues were crowded with spectators. The procession proceeded to the New Haven depot, when the remains were placed on the train, accompanied by the officers of the Ninth Regiment. Various committees left for Brattleboro, Vermont, where the funeral ceremonies will be held, none having taken place here.

INDIGNATION.

Members of the Ninth Regiment were very indignant to-day over his assassination, and say they are determined to hang Stokes. The employes of the Erie Road express a general desire to lynch Stokes.

AT THE TOMBS.

Stokes is still in his cell at the Tombs. John Graham, his counsel, had an interview with him about 2 o'clock. There is no excitement about the Tombs. The Court of Sessions is held in the Tombs building.

THE CORONER'S JURY

met there at 3 o'clock. No persons admitted but witnesses and members of the press. Stokes' counsel was present; also Judge Fullerton, and Chas. S. Spencer to watch the interests of Fisk's relatives. Stokes was brought into court, attempting to appear unconcerned. Coroner Young called the names of the jury, when John Graham said there seemed to be a murderous feeling in the air. He wished to submit two legal points. The Coroner said the inquest was regular and he wouldn't allow any interference. Graham persisted, saying he demanded that testimony be taken as to the state of Fisk's body at the time he received the fatal wound, in order to see if he was as pacific a man as represented, and if he were utterly unprotected. Graham based this point on the act of 1871 which forbids interference with the body of a murdered man before the arrival of the Coroner. The Coroner here checked Graham, saying he would do his duty. He called John G. Redmond, door boy of the Grand Central Hotel, who testified to the arrival of Fisk at the hotel, asking for Miss Morse. The boy said he would see if she was in, Fisk going up a few steps ahead of him. When the first shot was fired, Fisk fell, saying "Oh." Fisk then rose, and the second shot was fired, Fisk falling, and sliding down some six feet. He then got up, after looking to see if Stokes was there, and walked up stairs. He was then taken to the reception room. Saw Stokes with his left arm on the balustrade. Had something in his hand. Could not see what. Stokes went into the hotel ten minutes before Fisk. Did not see any of the parties again till Fisk recognized Stokes afterward.

Thomas Hart, door-boy of the Grand Central Hotel, testified: Saw Fisk going up stairs. Saw Stokes coming along the hall from the first parlor. He was alone, and walked stealthily as if he wanted to come on some one. Heard him say "Now I have you," or some such words. Then he fired two shots. Fisk was on the third step, and when the shot was fired said "Oh don't." Stokes put his hand in his right pocket. Afterwards saw him throw something into the parlor. Stokes said "There's a man shot there." Witness said, "Yes you are the man that shot him." Witness then saw Stokes arrested by Patrick McGowan while he was going toward the barber's shop. Witness did not assist Fisk. He followed Stokes. Did not lose sight of him until he was arrested.

John Chamberlain testified: Saw Fisk at the Erie office between 2 and half-past 2 on Saturday. Saw Stokes in the coupe at half-past 3, looking up at the windows of the opera house. Never knew Fisk to go armed. Never heard Stokes use threats against Fisk. Thought Stokes was in the habit of carrying a pistol. Stokes' coupe was going in the direction of Mrs. Mansfield's house.

Benjamin Calling, stage driver, testified to hearing two shots fired at the Grand Central, and the cry of stop that man. Caught him coming out of the reading-room, and took him to the office, where Mr. Powers identified Stokes as the man.

Patrick McGowan, engineer of the Grand Central Hotel, testified that on Saturday evening a man in a light overcoat said to witness: "There's a man shot. Go for the doctor." A boy followed and said: You're the man that shot him." Witness followed the man and caught him as he was leaving the reading-room.

Lawrence Cohen testified to having Stokes in his coupe from the City Hall Park to the Hoffman House, Saturday; then to Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, where he did not get out. Then Stokes told him to go to the Grand Central. At the corner of Broadway and Fourth, Stokes got out, and walked up Broadway a full block.

The inquest adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—In consequence of a rumor, last evening, that the Ninth Regiment (Fisk's) intended to lynch Stokes at the Tombs, an extra force of police was ordered on duty there, but the apprehensions proved groundless.

A LOAN TO THE CITY.

On Thursday last, Fisk offered to advance $250,000 to pay the Police Department for December, and the money was to have been furnished to-day.

STOKES TALKS WITH THE OFFICERS.

While Stokes was being taken to the Tombs, yesterday, he chatted indifferently with the Police Captain, and asked him if he would get him a bottle of wine, as his stomach was out of order. The Captain refused. Stokes then begged the Captain to stop and let him have a drink. This request was also refused. The Captain remarked that Fisk was very low and not expected to live. "I shot him in the abdomen, didn't I?" said Stokes. "I saw a wound there when they were carrying him off." The Captain described the nature of Fisk's injuries. "I heard that the Ninth Regiment fellows were going to turn the Mansfield house inside out last night. Is that true? If some of those Erie fellows were to run across me, they would meet their match," he added. As we were crossing the Tombs' courtyard, he said, "One year ago to-day Fisk had me arrested for embezzling $65,000." He was locked up with another prisoner. His lawyers had a long conversation with him in the afternoon.

STOKES INTERVIEWED.

After breakfast yesterday, he said, in conversation with a reporter, "You need have no fears for me; I am no murderer. I have read the papers, and I assure you there is a tale yet untold." When informed of Fisk's death, he said; "Well, it is a sad loss to the business community, but the papers should not prejudge me by calling me a murderer. Some of their narratives read like a romance. I never wished Fisk any personal harm, and never dreamed of offering him any. I could say more, but my counsel have closed my lips." Being asked if he followed Fisk's carriage down Broadway yesterday, he said that the statement was preposterous. "I rode down from Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, in company with Assistant District Attorney Fellows. I know McKeon. We stopped at Delmonico's and took some lunch." He also said; "I had no knowledge from any source of there being any indictment found against me. Had I heard such a report I would not have believed it, for I knew there was nothing to warrant such proceedings." Reporter. "It is the general impression that the severe examination of Mrs. Mansfield, added to the remark of Judge Barnard that you were indicted, drove you to desperation, that you intercepted Fisk on Broadway, and followed him." Stokes: "There is not one syllable of truth in that report. There was nothing occurred at Yorkville Court to discompose me. On the contrary, I think the case was much in my favor." Reporter: "Don't you have any fears for the result, as regards yourself?" Here Stokes took a small wallet from his pocket. "Do you see that wallet? Well, as sure as you see it, just as surely will I be acquitted by any jury that can be impanelled."

ACTION OF THE ERIE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Erie Railway to-day passed resolutions of regret at the assassination of Fisk, and voted to attend his funeral, and a committee will proceed to Vermont with his body.

MANSFIELD.

The statement of the arrest of Mrs. Mansfield as an accomplice of Stokes is unfounded. The Chief of Police states that she was no accomplice.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The examining physician stated that Fisk's brain weighed fifty-eight ounces.

There was a squad of police in the vicinity of Mrs. Mansfield's house yesterday.

Wm. M. Tweed, shortly after Fisk's death, gave utterance to expressions of intense regret, and was openly eulogizing the deceased.

The counsel for Stokes includes John Graham, John McKeon, Roger A. Pryor, and W. O. Bartlett.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, Erie stock was quoted at an advance of 1½ per cent. Some brokers assert that the stock will fall to-day.

A man who accompanied Stokes in the *coupe*, and who is supposed to have bought the pistol for him, has been arrested; also the driver of the *coupe*.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FISK, STOKES, AND MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Persons claiming to know give this version of Fisk, Stokes, and Mansfield's relations: In the fall of 1867, Mrs. Mansfield, who had just obtained a divorce from her husband, Frank Lawlor, had been endeavoring to maintain herself by appearing as an actress in subordinate parts, but with very poor success. At this time she became acquainted with Miss Annie Wood, actress, still living in this city; requested an introduction to Fisk, saying that she had not a single change of clothes, and had nothing to live upon but her handsome face, and she must make the most of it. Miss Wood gave her the introduction with some reluctance, and, meeting her shortly afterward, Mansfield stated that her circumstances had very much improved, and she had now plenty of good things; that she meant to get all the money she could get out of Fisk, and then let him go, as he was not really the kind of man she wished. But before this introduction Mansfield's friends had appealed to Fisk's sympathies on her behalf, claiming that she was a worthy actress laboring under difficulties, and he sent her several sums of money before he had ever seen her, and when he had no expectation or desire of becoming acquainted with her. She very soon after her introduction obtained a strong hold upon Fisk, and early in 1868 he provided a house for her in Twenty-fourth street, and for more than two years defrayed all her expenses. The origin of her story about stock speculations is said to be that one night in the fall of 1868 a few gentlemen meeting at her house played cards with one another and agreed to make her a present of all their winnings, which amounted to some $2,500. The money Fisk advised her to let one of the party invest in Erie, which he knew was bound to rise next day. She did so, and the money being invested as a margin the entire amount realized, which, including the original investment, was about $15,000, was paid over to Mrs. Mansfield two or three days afterward by the gentleman who managed the speculation. This money Mrs. Mansfield invested in Government bonds, until Fisk purchased a house for her on Twenty-third street, when she sold out the bonds and deposited the proceeds in the hands of Fisk, who gave her a receipt, which she has published, for $15,785. When the deed was ready for execution he paid out this money, and a little over $4,000 more, to the sellers of the house, the price of the house being $40,000, subject to a mortgage of $20,000. He then spent $10,000 more in improvements upon the house. From this time forward Mansfield was entirely dependent on Fisk, who paid all her bills, and kept her constantly supplied with money, although he refused to make any permanent settlement upon her, which was a point upon which she greatly insisted, and on account of his refusal to grant which she, on one or two occasions, pretended to leave him, although she very speedily returned. Becoming acquainted with Edward S. Stokes, she gradually formed a preference for him, and used to telegraph him to come down to the house on occasions when Fisk was in Boston. Discovering this fact, Fisk naturally complained, and many recriminations occurred, with occasional reconciliations, which, however, were immediately followed by fresh amours with Stokes. Fisk left the house, and some correspondence ensued between the parties, which was afterward surrendered by Stokes as a basis of settlement between himself and Fisk. Jay Gould declares that Fisk did everything for Stokes, lent him money, established him in business, and treated him most generously, until Stokes proved most ungrateful, returning evil for good, and malignity for friendship. He pronounces all the suits instituted by Stokes and Mansfield as unquestionable blackmailing, without the slightest grounds, for the purpose of frightening Fisk into paying the money. It was Fisk's belief in the rascality of the whole proceedings that made him resolve to contest the suits to the bitter end. The turn they latterly took in his favor, proves how groundless were the charges brought against him. He had nothing to compromise about. He had never done anything that would render such a course of action necessary. He was not in the slightest aware of anything that the parties might do, and he would have treated the whole affair as a good joke, but for the petty annoyances to which he has been subjected by the malevolence of the plaintiffs in the suit. Gould says further, that since the dissolution of whatever has existed between Fisk and Mansfield, he had been a changed man, he had ceased to practice many of the old habits of which he has been accused, and was in every way becoming what all who knew him desired he should be. His old associations were broken up, and if he had lived sometime longer a complete reformation would have taken place in his whole conduct, though his improprieties were so heinous as generally represented. "I went to Fisk's bedside the moment I heard he was shot. He was perfectly conscious at the time, and continued so for hours. To show the goodness of his heart he said, 'I hope, if I may live, I have no ill-will against Stokes, and my life may be spared so that he may be saved from the gallows.'"

Referring to the amours with Mansfield, about which so much ado has been made, Gould declares that there is nothing in the letters that would implicate a living soul. The name of Jay Gould does not appear, neither do the names of others mentioned in connection with them. The Railroad is not alluded to, and there is nothing in the letters to warrant the assumptions of Mansfield and Stokes, and it is only another instance of the blackmailing process to which they have resorted. There were certain delicate allusions in relation to the peculiar position in which Mansfield and Fisk were placed to each other, and it would not have done to make them public. "Judge Bradey was of opinion that there was nothing in them that called for publication, and I certainly agree with him. The publication of the letters would have done no good, and they would possibly have annoyed many parties without conferring benefit on anybody."

STOKES AFTER HIS ARREST.

Wm. M. Tweed remarked on the conduct of Stokes after his arrest: "He put on a sort of bravado, grumbling and growling, acting out a tragic part, which he had begun on Saturday afternoon. He showed what he was at heart by his beastly fierceness. He has weakened now, however. I knew he would. He is a cowardly dog. I went down to his apartments this morning. He was chafing there like a caged lion, and muttering between his teeth, 'What the hell does that scoundrel want here?' I never had anything against Stokes, but that is the way he received me. Oh, he is a villian," said Tweed, "a d—d villian, d—d coward to shoot in the way he did. There was never any worse crime in the history of assassinations. What cause had he to shoot him? What justification?" Tweed continued: "Fisk is an immense loss to New York. No other man can take his place. He was undoubtedly the smartest of the business men of the present generation, for enterprise and pluck. I don't care what he was or what will be said against him. He was a splendid man; generous as the day, always helping somebody, always giving some poor fellow work to support him when things were dull. His money was always going. Look at the poor artists he sent to Europe to keep them from starving here; the hundreds of business men who he has saved and propped up, and young men whom he has helped to good positions and a prosperous career.

THE MORSE FAMILY.

Fisk's relations to the Morse family, on whom he had called when shot, are thus explained: They came from Europe last spring, where they had passed the previous five years, while elder Miss Morse was completing her education. They spent the summer at Long Branch, and, with Fisk's father, mother sister, and brother-in-law, formed his party of friends at the Continental. He seemed to look upon the young ladies as his daughters, and the feeling between them and Fisk's relatives was very cordial. Upon returning to the city, they repaired to their residence in Thirty-fourth street, where they remained until recently, when they engaged rooms at the Grand Central Hotel for the winter. There Fisk often called upon them, always sending his card to their room, and paying his respects in the public parlor. He would occasionally escort the ladies to the theatre or opera, being almost always accompanied by the male members of the family. It was to the mother of Mrs. Morse that the deceased was indebted for much of his early success. She rendered him pecuniary assistance, and even in late years, when in business in Wall street, she was able to be of pecuniary service. The intimacy between the families began years ago, when Fisk was in business in Boston. Whenever he and his wife came to this city they were constant visitors at Mr. Morse's residence. Nearly ten years ago he was in business with Mr. Morse's brothers, one of the latter dying during their copartnership. Not only did Mr. and Mrs. Fisk visit the Morses years ago, but while engaged with Jordan & Marsh in business in Boston, the families of both these gentlemen paid frequent visits to the home of Mr. Morse in this city. It was thus that the old friendship was continued during Fisk's prosperity, and he never forgot in the days of his success the kindness shown him when poor and friendless.

—Judge W. T. Barker, a prominent member of the bar and Judge of the Dubuque, Ga., Circuit Court, died at Dubuque, yesterday morning, after a short illness.

—A Bitter Creek Station despatch reports that no passenger train on the Union Pacific has passed there since the 6th. The passenger train westward, of Sunday, is laying at Rawlins Station waiting for the track to be cleared, and the passenger train eastward, of Monday, is said to be blocked in the snow at Separation Station.

—The vote yesterday in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the repeal of the act allowing Cincinnati to build the Southern Railway, commonly known as the Ferguson law, was 147 to 304 nays, the Chamber thus declaring largely in favor of the city building the road.

—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the stables of McKisson & Payne's Omnibus Company were destroyed by fire. The building, being of wood, burned like tinder. There were also horses, worth $2,000 burned to death. The total loss is about $4,000, with no insurance.

NEW YORK.

Testimony Taken Yesterday Before the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—It was supposed yesterday that the death of Fisk would have an important influence on the stock market, and that stocks might advance in sympathy with Erie. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Sunday night, sales of Erie were made as high as 40. The opening price at the Stock Exchange this a. m. was 38½, and then a decline began until 36 was touched. The closing quotation was 36½. The general market was affected by the renewed rumors of war with Spain, and the tendency of the money market to harden a trifle. Prices declined ½@2½ per cent, with renewed activity in Erie, Northwestern common, Western Union, and Union Pacific. The transactions in Erie amounted to nearly 150,000 shares.

MONEY

opened with more activity for stock bankers, but in the afternoon the offerings were liberal, with rates for call loan, at 5 to 6 per cent. There was a fair demand for commercial paper, the supply of which is not large. Prime discounts were quoted 10 to 12 per cent.

GOLD

opened strong on the Spanish war reports, which were industriously circulated, though upon apparently little authority. The opening price was 109¾, and the market advanced to 109½, but in the afternoon it was weaker, and declined to 109¼. The rates for carrying were 6, 6½, 5, 4, 7, and 1-32 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong in the morning, in sympathy with gold, and closed quiet but steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 to 104½; Union Pacific 90¼ to 90½ for firsts; 78½ to 80 for land grants; 84 to 84½ for incomes; and 28½ to 29½ for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was steady but quiet, on the basis of 109½ to 109¾ for prime 60 days' sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in fair demand, and better for the low grades. These are less plenty, and wanted. The absence of freight room checked business. In wheat the market was very dull and quotations almost nominal. Winter wheat was an exception, and strong. Corn opened very firm, but with only a limited export demand, and closed dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Custom House Committee held a session in the Astor House, at which Whitelaw Reid read a two-column article from the *Tribune*, containing charges as to the monopoly of the general order system given by ex-Collector Murphy to Leet and Stocking, at various points of the article, giving his authorities for the statements therein made. Various facts have been given him by parties employed in the Custom House as to political assessments, but under a pledge of secrecy, the informers being afraid of their removal. Mr. Reid averred that Messrs. Forbes and Contant, who had been in the Examiner's office, were discharged by Secretary Boutwell, as he was informed, at the suggestion of a higher personage, for not having voted in the Republican general convention as directed to by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Heyser and Mr. James Corrigan were also discharged. Mr. Murphy told General Palmer that he had seen the President at Long Branch; that General Grant asked him to say to General Palmer that Corrigan had better be notified to take care of how he behaved, as he was only retained in office because he was Murphy's friend. President Grant, added my informant, is now more of a politician than he has been, and takes more interest in New York politics. Corrigan was afterwards discharged because he worked against Murphy's interest. Another case was that of Reitmyer. Mr. DeCamp was likewise decapitated. Various other cases of victims were cited. Reid gave a list of some seventy officials, who were at the Syracuse Convention. He said it is generally supposed here that the office of Collector is worth about $75,000 to $100,000 per annum. He then told how a Custom House officer, who certainly was poor before he got his office, could afford to furnish the *Tribune* reporter with $5,000, wherewith to start a magazine in the city. The strange part of this was that Mr. Jayne, the gentleman referred to, gave this money without ever having asked for a note, or any acknowledgment thereof. A communication of F. P. Renfrew was read by Reid, showing how a claim of $100,000 was presented against a firm whose books had been seized. Reid handed in a long list of discharged parties from the Custom House, as parties who could give valuable information.

An affidavit of one Captain Grant was presented, denying the statement of J. D. Torry, a clerk in the Custom House, to the effect that he was in possession of a list of names of parties who voted early and often at the primary election of the Republican Association, of this city, and Torry being Inspector of said election; that he gave a list of fraudulent votes at said primary to Wm. Haw, under promise of promotion.

Thomas Hoyt, of the firm of Naylor & Co., read a long affidavit showing how his firm had been victimized by Custom House officials. On the 7th of September last their books were seized, and an investigation instituted into their affairs, which extended over five weeks. In one part of the affidavit it stated that Colonel Frank E. Howe said to Mr. Hoyt that his (Hoyt's) firm owed the government $84,000, but offered to sell the whole thing for $50,000. The affidavit goes on to state that at the time Colonel Howe made this statement the firm of Naylor & Co. did not owe the government a cent.

UNITARIANISM RENOUNCED.

Rev. George Hepwood yesterday announced his renunciation of Unitarianism and his adoption of orthodox religion.

Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M. P.

Sir Francis Crossley, Baronet, of Halifax England, died yesterday. He was 55 years of age at the time of his demise.

Sir Francis was member of Parliament, on his first appearance in the Commons, for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was son of John Crossley, Esq., and born in the year 1817. His father was an enterprising manufacturer of carpets. The deceased entered the same business at an early age. He was industrious and attentive to his pursuits, and eventually became joint partner with brothers, John and Joseph Crossley, in the well-known firm of the Crossley name. The deceased, with the other members of the house, was not only a liberal and high-toned gentleman and employer, but an almost every-day benefactor to the town and people of Halifax. The firm employs over 5,000 hands, and pays good wages, regularly and equitably. A short time since Mr. Crossley, with the aid of his brothers, built and partially endowed an orphanage for the maintenance and education of 400 children. He was a munificent contributor to other charitable undertakings. In the year 1857 Sir Francis presented to his native town a handsome park and pleasure ground. He also built a row of dwellings to be used as an almshouse for the shelter of aged and infirm persons. The support of the inmates of the institution is provided for liberally. He sat in the House of Commons, as member for Halifax, from the year 1852 to the period of the general election in Great Britain, in 1859. He was a Liberal of the advanced school of English politics. The people appreciated his parliamentary course so accurately that they returned him to the House as representative of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1859. He was created a Baronet by the Crown in the year 1863. At the moment of the division of the West Riding for representative purposes, in July, 1865, Sir Francis was elected to Parliament by the constituency of the northern portion of the territory.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

Sales of 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $13.45; 1 car of green hams, averaging 20 lbs, at 6c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $7.00@8.00; double, $7.50; treble, $8.00. Corn lower at 70c. Oats firmer at 60c. Bran, $175.00.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $32.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.25. Sides of $14.00 refused. Bacon—Shoulders and clear rib dull at 7c; clear, 8½c. New sugar-cured hams, 18 @15c. Lard—Tierce, 9½@9½c; keg, 10½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 5½@8c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses firm; common, 28@30c; prime, 41@42c.

MONETARY—Sterling, nothing doing. Legal holiday. Banks closed. A national salute was fired this morning. Flags are displayed.

COTTON—Firmer; sales, 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 19½@19½c; low middling, 20½c; middling, 20½c. Receipts, 5,612 bales; exports to Barcelona, 384 bales.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Dr. Harry A. Byrn again testified that General Ketchum died from natural causes, probably from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dr. Peter Goobrick testified his belief that Ketchum was not poisoned by tartar emetic, and Dr. John R. McClurg, of Westchester, Pa., testified that the death of Ketchum was the result of purely natural causes.

Adjourned.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

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NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Unanimous Confirmation of M. F. Tuley, Esq., as Corporation Counsel.

"The Hatter" Resigns His Boiler Inspectorship—A Successor Elected.

North Side Police Court Clerk—Endorsement of a Veto by the Mayor.

Report of the Committee on the Subject of Fire Limits.

The Original Ordinance Recommended for Passage.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Cowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Glade, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

PETITION.

A petition from N. Matson & Co., and 400 others, for the extension of the fire limits to the limits of the city, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Holden offered a resolution, directing the Finance Committee to report on the following matters:

1. How much money is there in the City Treasury?
2. How much of the sum is credited to the Water Fund?
3. How much money has there been paid in the two years ending with Dec. 1, 1871, as interest on the city deposits?
4. The amount received as rent on public grounds.
5. Cost of the new City Hall.
6. Money expended in improving Lake Park.

The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, with instruction to report at the next meeting.

BOOKS FOR A FREE LIBRARY.

A resolution was adopted, calling for a special committee of three to look into the matter of procuring rooms for the reception of such books as may be shipped from England for a free public library.

Ald. Sweet presented a petition from James Forsyth & Co., asking permission to enlarge their premises on Union street, and to occupy a portion of the sidewalk. Referred.

THE JUDD AND MILLIMAN TRACTS.

A preamble and resolution were offered by Ald. Holden, setting forth the fact that if it is true that fraud and corruption entered into the exchange of the Judd for the Milliman tract; that exchange is rendered void thereby, and directing the Corporation Counsel to report as to the validity of that transfer. Referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

LARRABEE STREET.

A petition from property-owners on Larrabee street, with reference to the improvement of that street, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

A resolution, offered by Ald. Hickey, looking to the passage of an ordinance forbidding the driving of large droves of hogs and cattle over paved streets, was referred to the Committee on Police.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY.

A resolution, offered by Ald. Holden, was passed, directing the Board of Public Works to report by what authority shanties are being erected outside the burnt district and inside the fire limits.

CITY TREASURER'S BOND.

The official bond of David A. Gage, City Treasurer, in the sum of $1,000,000, was received and approved. The sureties are W. F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, J. H. McVicker, John A. Rice, N. P. Wilder, and George W. Gage.

FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

A communication from the City Comptroller, relating to an unpaid bill of Wallworth, Twohig & Burse, amounting to $1,300, for heating apparatus in City Hall, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

—A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, paid into the Treasury for the year ending Dec. 18, 1871, interest on deposits to the amount of $64,820.

—A communication from the Comptroller, embodying bids for purchasing the engine house lot on Jackson, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating M. F. Tuley, Esq., as Corporation Counsel for the next two years.

Ald. Holden moved to confirm the nomination, and the motion prevailed unanimously.

VETOED BY THE MAYOR.

The following communication from Mayor Medill was read:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, "a resolution relative to a Committee of Investigation and short-hand reporter to report the evidence," adopted by the Common Council, December 18, 1871, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation be authorized to employ counsel to assist them in the investigation, and also a short-hand reporter to report the evidence, such that the Aldermen or other persons accused before said Committee of Investigation be entitled to appear before them and that they be allowed counsel.

My reasons for so doing are, 1. That I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that so much of the resolution as authorizes the committee to employ counsel is illegal, as the Common Council has no power to employ, or authorize the employment by a committee of counsel not connected with the Law Department of the city. That this has been expressly decided in the State of New York upon charter provisions similar to our own. The Comptroller, with the approval of the Mayor, is vested with the power to employ additional counsel in special cases, by the provisions of Section 8, Chapter 5, of the City Charter; but I can discover no necessity for so doing in the present case, as I believe that the officers of the Law Department (whose services the Committee have the right to demand) can and will act impartially toward "accused" and "accusers," and as to their legal ability to discharge their duties there can be no question.

2. The resolution provides that persons who "may be accused shall be allowed counsel." This is susceptible of the interpretation that they may be allowed counsel by the act of the city authorities, and that the city shall pay such counsel. If it is not susceptible of such meaning. If the words "at their own expense" were added to the resolution, all doubt as to its meaning would be removed. I cannot consent that even the risk shall be taken that the city may have to pay for counsel so employed. I am, therefore, obliged to disapprove of the resolution.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

RECONSIDERATION.

Ald. Gill moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Ald. McGrath claimed that the motion was out of order, because more than three weeks had elapsed since the resolution was passed.

Ald. Daggy moved to place on file the Mayor's communication.

Ald. Holden said the charter required the Council to proceed at once to act on the question of reconsidering.

Ald. Gill maintained that it was in order to reconsider, because this was the first regular meeting of the Council since the passage of the resolution.

Ald. McGrath withdrew his point of order.

The motion to reconsider was then passed, and the whole matter was placed on file.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD'S RIGHT.

A communication from the Mayor, enclosing an opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to John Summerfield's right to hold office (previously published in THE TRIBUNE) was referred to the Committee on Police.

DON'T LIKE THEM.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, expressing dissatisfaction with the "miner" street lamps ordered by the Council, and advise that no more be used. Referred to the Committee on Gaslight.

Reports and ordinances for sidewalk on Market street, and for straightening West Lake street, were suitably referred.

THE BOILER INSPECTOR.

Ald. Schaffner inquired if the Boiler Inspector had resigned.

The Clerk announced that there was no need of a resignation, as the office was vacant, by reason of Metzke's not having qualified within the fifteen days required by the charter.

Ald. Schaffner took occasion to deny the statement of Metzke, to the effect that the appointment was unsolicited by him. The fact was, Metzke was appointed, not on account of his fitness, but because he had been unfortunate.

The Clerk then read Metzke's letter of resignation, in which he recommends the appointment of Assistant Inspector Warner to the vacant position.

On motion of Ald. Schaffner, the resignation was accepted.

Ald. Clark moved to proceed with the election of a Boiler Inspector.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Ald. Gill took exception to the ruling of the Chair.

Ald. McGrath was opposed to going into an election now. The question of fitness for the position should be carefully considered.

The Chair withdrew his ruling, and put Ald. Clarke's motion, which was carried.

Ald. Batcham nominated Mr. Ryan for Boiler Inspector.

Ald. McCaffrey nominated John D. Murphy.

Ald. Otis nominated Wm. Baragwanath.

Ald. Gill presented a petition of numerous citizens in favor of John D. Murphy.

Ald. McGrath said that those things ought to be referred to a special committee to decide on fitness.

Ald. Daggy said that McGrath was not so particular when he voted for the hatter.

Ald. McGrath inquired how it was known that he voted for "the hatter."

Ald. Gill replied: "Because he got 21 votes."

The Council then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Whole number of votes	35
Necessary to a choice	18
William Ryan	3
John D. Murphy	25
William Baragwanath	7

John D. Murphy was declared duly elected.

VACATION OF STREETS AND ALLEYS.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving his opinion on the power of the Common Council to vacate streets and alleys, to the effect that, according to the Constitution of 1870, no such power exists, where damage results to property-owners, but that the Council may vacate where the property-owners are unanimous in favor of the vacation. The opinion was ordered published.

PRINTING COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A communication was read from the City Clerk, enclosing bids for the printing of 500 copies, in pamphlet form, of the Council proceedings, destroyed by the fire, the lowest bid being that of J. S. Thompson & Co., at $2,676. These bids had been obtained in accordance with the action of the committee last October, but, by the advice of the Mayor, the Clerk had refrained from increasing the expense.

On motion of Ald. Sherwood, the matter was referred to the Comptroller, "with power to act, and accept the lowest bids."

THE NEW PUMPING SITE.

A copy of the engrossed ordinance, destroyed by fire, providing for the location of the new pumping site on Ashland avenue at the river, was received.

Ald. Holden moved its reference to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Otis moved its reference to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Holden's motion was lost, and the other motion prevailed.

NORTH SIDE POLICE COURT CLERK.

Ald. Clark moved to take up the confirmation of the nomination of Clerk for the North Side Police Court.

The Committee on Police, to whom had been referred the nomination of John J. Healy, reported that they found that the power of nomination, rested with Clerks of the Police Court. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Ald. Clark renewed his motion to proceed with the matter of confirmation.

Ald. Schaffner inquired if Martin Scully was, or had recently been, acting as Clerk.

Mr. Matson, the Police Court Clerk, by permission, stated that Scully had not been there since the fire.

Ald. Schmidt stated that Scully never kept a record during his term of office.

The nomination of John J. Healy was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 14.

FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. McGennis, of the Committee on Fire and Water, asked leave to introduce a report on the Fire Limits.

Ald. Clark said it was proposed to call a public meeting to consider the subject, and it was the wish of the Mayor to have action on the report deferred until the meeting was held.

Ald. Otis moved to lay over and publish the report, and the motion prevailed.

The report is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred the report of the special committee appointed by your honorable body to frame an ordinance establishing fire limits, beg leave to report that your committee, in addition to the report above referred to, had also referred to them all petitions, remonstrances, and communications on this subject, then before the Common Council, and have given all these the consideration the great importance of the question discussed by each demanded. Your committee are constantly reminded, in the consideration of the different documents, of the great diversity of opinion that exists in the minds of all classes of our citizens in regard to the matter of fire limits, where they shall begin and where they shall end. It is the experience of your committee that no six men will agree in regard to this; but are agreed that the question should be settled with as little delay as possible; that the limits be fixed, and that a reasonably stringent ordinance be passed and enforced, that the uncertainty existing should be terminated as quickly as possible. Your committee cannot and will not try to reconcile the differences of opinion that so largely obtain in regard to the question of limits. We can only recall the fact that the city was destroyed by fire, that we are painfully reminded of the fact daily. We have in view the fearful wreck caused by that fire, the misery, suffering, and death that was thereby entailed upon us; having all this in view, and knowing and believing that the one cause contributing to this wholesale destruction was the innumerable wooden structures lying in the track of the fire. This is the admitted cause of the destruction, admitted without controversy. This being admitted, we remember that there still remains in the West Division miles upon miles of wooden structures as inflammable and incendiary as anything in the world, and that a large part of what remains of the South Division is equally as hazardous, and all, under similar conditions, liable to ignite and complete the fearful work of destruction. These facts being admitted, what, then, becomes the duty of everyone having the best interests of our city at heart? Your committee fail to see but one way out of this difficulty, and that is to prohibit the erection of any more wooden structures within the borders of the city. Other and quite as weighty reasons as the protection of what remains of Chicago can be urged in favor of adopting this course. Your committee refer to one or two of the most prominent. We consider it as eminently unjust to draw an imaginary line through the different divisions, and permit the inhabitants of one side of a street to build of wood and compel those on the other side to build of brick, stone, or other non-combustible material. This we regard as a species of special legislation prohibited by the Constitution of our State. The disabilities imposed upon our business men and capitalists by the rates of insurance amounts to a generous tax which would not be submitted to for a moment if imposed by municipal or State authority. This tax is now so onerous, and threatens to become still more so, as to occasion grave apprehensions that every branch of business and industry will be crippled, and that capital will find out other localities where the odds are not so fearfully against it.

In our great calamity, the sympathy of the world was freely extended to all our suffering people. Can we expect, should we again be visited by a similar catastrophe, that any sympathy, aid, or assistance would be shown to us? We certainly could not if we go on and repeat the folly that has cost us so much. We could have no claim on the generosity that sprang to our relief in October.

We are daily and nightly admonished of our danger. The alarm bell is almost constantly sounding in our ears, and the red glare of burning buildings by night shows that the work of destruction still goes on. Let us act the part of wisdom, and, so far as lies in our power, prevent the city from being again built of wood, to be again as certainly destroyed.

Your committee respectfully submit herewith an ordinance carefully drawn, and ask that it receive the calm, deliberate action the subject burdened with such grave consequences.

J. W. McGENNIS,
H. WITBECK.

The ordinance above referred to is practically the same as that adopted by the Special Committee, and referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, and which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, previously published, in reference to the Knickerbocker-Blohme contested election case, was received, and, on motion, it was concurred in by a vote of 33 to 1, Ald. McGrath voting in the negative.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Ald. Gardner offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to tear down the partition in the Council Chamber, and to put in a suitable number of seats for spectators.

Ald. Busse stated that the room partitioned off was intended for the occupancy of the special Grand Jury.

Ald. Gardner's motion was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Ald. Otis moved that the report of the Committee on Fire and Water, on the subject of the fire limits, be made the special order for Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Ald. McGrath and Carney favored delay, in order to give the people time to express themselves in the matter.

Ald. Holden, Otis, McGennis, Shaffner, Gardner, and others urged immediate action.

The motion for the special order prevailed by a vote of 27 to 7.

President McAvoy said that the Mayor had requested him to ask the Council to appoint some evening on which the Council could meet informally in the Council Chamber and confer with the people on the subject.

Ald. McGennis believed the thing to be impracticable.

VOTED DOWN.

Ald. Daggy offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Investigation to employ a short-hand reporter.

The resolution was voted down.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

THE TRACK ON WELLS STREET.

The Committee on Railroads reported favorably to giving permission to remove the railway track on Wells street, between Van Buren and Polk streets. The report was laid over.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Committee on Schools reported on the petition of P. Wolf & Son, to lease the old Bridewell grounds, adversely to the petition. Concurred in.

The same committee reported adversely to the use of school houses by orphans and Sisters of Charity. Concurred in.

REBUILDING OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Committee on Schools reported favorably upon the application of the Board of Education for $60,000 with which to rebuild the Franklin and Pearson Street Primary Schools. They believe the buildings should be erected as soon as possible and recommend the passage of a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids for the erection of said buildings and report the same to the Council. The report was concurred in.

The same committee also reported favorably upon the order directing the Board of Public Works to contract for the construction of a school house on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street. The report was laid over.

A BILL DISALLOWED.

The Committee on Bridewell reported, as to the bill of Dr. S. H. Hallin, that the duties of the City Physician require him to attend the sick in the City Prison without extra charge, and no power exists for the Council to pay the bill. The report was concurred in.

RATES FOR PRINTING.

The Committee on Printing, relative to the offer of the *Mail* to do the printing, and also as to the resolutions of Aldermen Otis and Holden, reported that the plan of receiving bids would result in complication, and recommend that the rates paid to the Corporation Printer be 45 cents per square for Council proceedings, Comptroller's reports, and proceedings of the Board of Education; and for the corporation notices and advertisements, 45 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for succeeding insertions. The report was laid over.

The Council then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIETTA RAVEL AT THE GLOBE.

Mademoiselle Marietta, the youngest of the well-known Ravel family, appeared last evening for the first time at the Globe Theatre, in a piece written especially for her, and called "Jartine," after the heroine. Her reception was very flattering.

The play is of the "French Spy" order, and the general handling of the plot almost identical with that in which Cubas starred through the world. *Jartine* is the vivandiere of a French regiment, which is ordered to Mexico to assist the Emperor Maximilian in retaining his throne. She is forbidden to go with the soldiers, and, being in love with the Colonel, she dresses in male attire, taking the place of a conscript who wanted to stay at home. Arrived in Mexico, she detects a plot on the part of a Captain of the regiment to betray the corps into the hands of banditti, fights a hand-to-hand combat with the traitor, and is rendered dumb by a shot from his pistol, which strikes her in the jaw. She is taken to the bandit's cave, drugs them, and escapes, in time to save her lover, who is confined in the Mexican fortress, condemned to death. She enters his cell in the disguise of a monk, which he assumes; then she escapes from the window by a rope. She afterward fights the brigand chief, and the piece ends happily, as usual with all the plays that were ever written, except the tragedies of Shakespeare.

The *role* laid out for the heroine is a difficult and exhaustive one, especially for an actress who has but recently risen from a sick bed. As a "reader," Marietta can scarcely be called a distinguished success, but, as an actress, she is superb. Her pantomime is expressive and graceful, as that of the Ravels always was and is, her dancing very engaging, and her figure all that could be desired on the stage. She was well supported, last evening, by the full strength of the company, and the hitches were few, considering the fact that the plot is an intricate one. "Jartine" is a superior production of the sensational order, and Marietta will doubtless make it a success in Chicago. The same to-night.

Substantial Buildings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday (Sunday) morning, in an article headed "Worse Than the Fire," you state that "A majority of the so-called brick buildings erected in the burnt district since the fire are a disgrace to architects, builders, and owners." As you did not particularize, a suspicion rests upon *all* newly-erected buildings, and thereby does injustice to those who have built good and substantial structures. Having superintended the erection of two three-story-and-basement brick stores, Nos. 13 and 15 Michigan avenue, allow me to inform you, and "all whom it may concern," that said stores have been built by the very best Detroit mechanics, with Detroit brick, stone, and lime, and Louisville cement, in the very best and most substantial manner,—the walls being 24, 20, 16, and 12 inches thick, roof covered with tin, and is every respect are not a *disgrace*, but a *credit*, to architect, builders, and owners. Let some one in your interest examine these buildings, and then "testify to what he hath seen."

CHICAGO, Jan. 8. H. W. DURANT.

A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The First Move in That Direction a Grand Success.

Initial Meeting of Citizens Last Evening.

Rooms to be Provided for the Books in the City Buildings.

The Library to be Sustained by Taxation.

Remarks by Prominent and Influential Citizens.

A meeting was held last evening in Plymouth Congregational Church, in pursuance of a call printed in the morning papers, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps for the establishment of a free public library. The meeting was attended by many of the most distinguished of our citizens.

His Honor, the Mayor, having taken the platform, said that by virtue of a call, in the public press, of citizens, for the purpose of establishing a free library for the city, he appeared on the present occasion, and called the meeting to order.

Mr. G. J. S. Bowen was appointed Secretary.

THE MAYOR

said he had no clear or definite idea as to what was to be done. He believed his duty was rather to entertain propositions made. That the city should have a free library, seemed to him a self-evident proposition, and no time needed to be wasted on the question. The libraries that had heretofore been tried, had been failures and had vanished in smoke and ashes. There would be, in his judgment, no time like the present for establishing such a library. What control the city should have of it, or what legislation would be necessary, he could scarcely tell. He doubted whether under the present charter the city had any authority to purchase a public library. But the city, through the Common Council, would be willing to give up some of the unoccupied room in the new City Hall. He knew of just such a room—a portion of the present Common Council Chamber, about 60 by 25 or 30 feet. If the meeting should so decide, he would use what influence he had with the Council to procure this room, which was central and accessible, and could be had free of rent. Since his accession to the Mayoralty he had received numerous letters inquiring as to the rooms the city had at its disposal for books. Only a fortnight ago he had received a communication from England to the same effect. He believed that an immense public library, second in size only to that of Boston, could be secured if only the proper zeal and energy were exhibited to gain it. He had given but sparingly to such libraries as had existed before. He wanted a really free library, in which every man and woman would take the same interest as in other city institutions. He would give $50 to such a library for every dollar that he would have given to those that we had before. He would have another meeting to which the members of the city government would be called, and the thing put in motion. He would do what he could in his position as Mayor, and not consider it extra labor. He called upon Hon. Thomas Hoyne to preside.

Mr. Hoyne took the chair.

MR. SHOREY

being called upon, said that before the fire he had prepared a bill authorizing the establishment of public libraries in cities in this State. He believed that before the fire the public opinion in Chicago was strongly in favor of a free public library. He believed the fire had not reversed that opinion. He believed that was not added to our calamity. A large public library could not be collected at once. Boston even had not done so. She had gathered hers slowly, and the largest increase was during the past year. He was satisfied that we must come at last to rely, not on donations, or enthusiasm, or gifts, but place it where Mr. Medill said it out to be placed—upon the people. Its management must, therefore, be put in the hands of the people, as it was in Boston. Every trustee of that grand institution was elected by the Aldermen and Common Council. His bill had, first, a general provision authorizing all cities to establish and support a public library, and, incidentally, branch libraries. As to the founding of the library there was a clause authorizing five assessments, not consecutively. To support a library perfectly, after it was once established, it would not require more than a quarter of a mill on the dollar. But donations would not be lacking. He was not in favor of asking donations to our library, but they would not be wanting on account of the general interest of the world in public libraries. The list of donors to the Boston library showed at least 400 donors a year. He thought libraries, however, should be supported on the principle of taxation—merely the extension of the public school system. The principle was not new, and was, in his opinion, entirely feasible. He concurred with the Mayor that a committee of five or six be appointed, to select another committee embracing every nationality and interest in the city, and let this committee draft a plan for the library. Meanwhile, the necessary legislation authorizing the necessary taxation for this purpose could be obtained.

In answer to a question as to the fate of that bill, he could not state.

He moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate and report at a further meeting a committee such as he had suggested, to draft a plan for a public library.

MR. CROFFUT,

of the *Evening Post*, was in favor of an effort parallel to that of Mr. Hughes. He had written to George William Curtis, who had replied by stating that he would confer with the Century Club, of New York, from whom a day or two later, he received a hopeful letter. Yesterday he received the following from Mr. McDonough:

SIR: Will you oblige me by sending the corporate title of your library; the name of the person in Chicago to whom contributions should be addressed, and a general statement of the kind of books desired. As many of our publishers deal only in school books, it is as well to know whether these would be useful. Messrs. Appleton and Putnam both speak favorably of the plan, though both state, as an unfavorable circumstance, the large losses sustained by the trade in their relations with Chicago. The former will receive donations at his house, and upon his suggestion I shall prepare and send a circular to those publishers whom I cannot see personally. If you have made arrangements in Boston and Philadelphia, I will exclude in the plan houses in those cities. Some time must necessarily elapse before the enterprise can produce results, but you may rely on all the aid that my leisure time will permit me to give to it. Yours, very truly,

A. R. McDONOUGH.

HON. E. C. LARNED

said the contributions in England were so numerous that there was nowhere to stow them. They had accordingly been stowed away in the Crystal Palace. Chicago had been ready enough to acknowledge the world's generosity to relieve her material needs. She had been slow in recognizing the intellectual donations from the generous of Great Britain. He hoped that before the meeting adjourned it would express by some means its gratitude. The question of rooms was happily settled by the Mayor's proposition. He thought Mr. Storey's proposition to found and support a public library by taxation was the only and best method. He thought there might be no objection to building a free library on Dearborn Park. The general character of the land would not be impaired by the erection of a building of the kind upon it. If such a building should cost $150,000, to be raised by assessments extending over five years, the tax would only be the eighth of a mill on the dollar, while the amount required to form a nucleus for a library would be trifling. He hoped it would not be forgotten that a city did not consist altogether of material prosperity. Not only was the future Chicago to be the great material, but also the great intellectual centre of the Northwestern country. In the past she had no attractions for men of mind, and thought, the real intellectual men of the time. She had nothing for them; she had marble palaces, and wealth, and packing houses. A summer night's wind had shown how transitory such wealth was. He wished that the future Chicago would be built on a different foundation. This library was to be not only a great library, but the greatest in the world. Chicago was the marvel of the world before the fire. Since the fire she had elicited the most profound admiration from the whole world. As George W. Curtis had written to him, "Chicago had made her grief her glory." If but a tithe of that faith, and hope, and energy that had been applied to material things were to be applied to the library, it would be a splendid affair. Chicago never did things by halves, and before she ceased her efforts, she would have by far the finest library in America.

He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a free public library is of the greatest importance to the highest interests and welfare of the people of Chicago. That the destruction by fire of the ruins of libraries of the different associations of the city makes the present a most favorable opportunity to unite all who are interested in the work in a common undertaking to build up in our city a library of a magnitude and value commensurate to the needs of our great and growing population, and which shall be open to all our people; and we earnestly solicit the best efforts of our citizens in behalf of this object.

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago tender their thanks to the Hon. Thomas Hughes and those who have been his associates in undertaking to secure contributions of books for a free library in this city. We gratefully appreciate their labors in behalf the most important object, and will use our utmost efforts to carry on and complete the good work.

Mr. T. D. Lowthen was called upon, and responded briefly, coinciding with the views expressed by the previous speakers.

REV. EDWARD SULLIVAN

thought a moderate taxation, such as that proposed, and for the purpose named, not only not an injury, but a positive benefit. It brought home to every man and woman the existence of that library, and brought them bodily to it. It would be a high public benefit, and elevate the moral and intellectual tone of the city. He differed from one of the previous speakers on the question of begging books for their library. He believed the citizens themselves would feel insulted at such an idea. England had not been asked to donate these gifts. It was the spontaneous offering of her great heart. The simple arrival of her offering would create an intense excitement throughout the city, which in itself would be a sufficient advertisement of the fact.

Judge Gookins spoke on the necessity of a tax.

Dr. Ibert thought of uniting all the societies—the Historical Society and Academy of Sciences—under the same roof with the proposed library. Dearborn Park would be easily attainable. Those institutions were daily withering, from an inability to pay the rent for buildings.

JOHN LYLE KING

said he was afraid the whole scheme would collapse, from its very immensity. The first question was the foundation of the library. The authors and publishers of England had already provided a collection of books. The British had held out the books. What was needed was a hand to receive them. Here was a nucleus of a library, and as soon as an authorized body was appointed to receive them, the books would be on our shelves. The proper legislation could be secured in less than thirty days. The General Assembly would help with pleasure. The Common Council should elect the Trustees. The election by the committee of another committee of fifteen was raising too much machinery round it, which would crush it.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. Loverin thought Union Park was going to be the site of the city, and Randolph street would be a splendid boulevard. [Laughter.]

The resolutions of Mr. Larned were unanimously adopted.

The motion of Mr. Shorey to appoint a committee of five was renewed.

A motion was made that the Mayor be Chairman of a committee which was to enlarge its number and report at a succeeding meeting.

John Lyle King moved as a substitute that the Mayor and five others be appointed a committee to draft an act incorporating a public library.

REV. DR. RYDER

said the affair seemed to be threatened with too great complication. He offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee, of such number as he shall deem expedient, to report at a future public meeting a plan for the establishment of a free public library in this city, which committee shall also take charge of any books that may be contributed for the establishment of such a library, until they are superseded by a more permanent organization, and prepare such bills as in their judgment may be necessary for its establishment.

THE MAYOR

said he desired to express a thought or two. The resolution offered as a substitute was all-sufficient, if followed up. It was not necessary that the Mayor should select the committee. The meeting might do that. The first thing was to appoint, as soon as practicable, the committee, and have their names announced in the public press; that committee should sit as often as possible, and thoroughly digest their plans; then report to another meeting, which, if properly called, would be a very large meeting, composed of the very best men of the city. With the backing such a meeting would give, the draft could become law at once, by being put immediately on its passage in the Legislature. Such a meeting would prevent the draft being tampered with at Springfield by such amendments as the gentlemen there might wish to make. Any measures that did not look to taxation would fail to effect the purpose of the meeting. A direct contribution levied on property would be the most acceptable method of taxation. It would be cheerfully paid. The tendency of the city always had been to expend money for educational purposes, and this was an extension of the common school education—education for adults, the preservation of the thoughts and ideas of men who lived and of those who were dead and gone; the photographs of their minds. He was opposed to the uniting of special societies under this general library. But he wanted a library of different languages, and of such variety as to supply every demand. He favored taxation. The tenth of a mill would yield, when once started, $30,000 a year. The money would be raised as easily as for the public schools. There were 10,000 people in the city who would insist on such a tax. If the Common Council refused to assist, the people would surely go for them, and let them know that they wanted a little intelligence represented in the Council, as well as ignorance and vice. And the public press would sting them like hornets. The press would always be a unit on the subject, and the thing would go through like the Fire-Proof ticket.

DR. RYDER

amended his resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Mayor, of which the Mayor shall be Chairman, to consist of such number as he may deem expedient, to prepare, without delay, such legislation as may be needful for the purpose of establishing a free public library in Chicago, and report such a bill at the earliest moment to a public meeting, to be called by them for that purpose, and also to take charge of any books that may be contributed for the establishment of such a library until they are superseded by a more permanent organization; and, after such legislation, to take all proper and needful steps to organize and carry such plan into execution.

The substitute was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

BUILDING MATERIAL FREE OF DUTY.

Meeting at the Tremont House Last Evening—A Committee Appointed to Memorialize Congress to Pass a Bill Providing for the Free Admission from Foreign Ports of all kinds of Material Needed in the Rebuilding of Chicago.

A meeting of property-owners, builders, architects, and other persons interested in the prosperity of Chicago, was held at the Tremont House last evening for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending a committee to Washington to urge the passage of a bill, providing for the admission of building materials from foreign ports for this city, free of duty. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross was elected Chairman, and W. H. O'Donoghue, Secretary.

The Chairman stated that, after the Portland fire, Congress passed a law admitting free of duty all building materials intended for that city for one year. Congress would surely do the same for Chicago if urged a little. The law should admit the materials free for a year and a half, or longer, as Chicago was a larger city than Portland, and more was to be done here. It was well known that, if such a law was passed, lumber, brick, glass, and iron in all its varieties could be obtained at a very great reduction from present prices, which was a very important matter. He had been told that brick could be purchased in Canada for $7, while they could not be obtained in this city for less than $10 per thousand, and even higher. By getting them from Canada, there would be a competition which would stimulate building, and, in a year, probably as many buildings would be erected as would be put up in two years under the present state of things. The passage of the bill was of vast importance to every one, as much to the builder as to the occupants, for the more the building cost the more would be the rent.

M. Laflin, Esq., suggested that Congress be asked to admit free of duty all building materials from the 1st of May next, to the 1st of November, 1873, and made a motion to that effect, which was agreed to.

The Chairman thought it would be best to send a committee of three or five to Washington to urge, personally, the passage of the bill, for if a petition only was sent it might not be acted upon as speedily as was desired.

Mr. Laflin said it was important to show Congress that not enough material could be procured in the country to rebuild Chicago.

Mr. Drake remarked that a resolution had already been introduced into the Senate by General Logan in regard to the admission free of duty of building materials intended for Chicago, but it had not yet been broached in the House. The resolution had been referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Senator Wright, who was in this city not long since, said it would be reported upon favorably at the meeting of Congress.

Mr. George E. Springer favored the taking of immediate steps to have such a bill passed, as many persons were anxious to make contracts for building, and were anxiously waiting the result.

The Chairman suggested that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, stating what the people of Chicago desired done, and circulate it for signatures.

Mr. Drake moved that the Chair appoint such a committee.

The Chair appointed Mayor Medill, M. D. Ogden, and William F. Coolbaugh.

On motion, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and the Chairman were added to the committee.

Mr. N. P. Wilder said the law would have to be specific as to invoices, in order to stop parties purchasing material with a view to speculate on it.

Mr. Reynolds said that Congress was an outside body, and would look out for speculators.

Mr. Wilder moved that the committee of five have power to authorize three of their number to go to Washington, or to select substitutes.

After a desultory conversation in regard to the impetus the passage of the bill would give to rebuilding Chicago, the meeting adjourned.

The committee of five will hold a meeting at the Mayor's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—Synopsis of the Superintendent's Report—The Work Accomplished During the Year.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washingtonian Home was held last evening, the President, Dr. Davis in the chair.

The report of the Superintendent, T. W. Van Court, was submitted. After the fire the claim of 10 per cent of the license money collected in Cook County, to which the Home is entitled by law, was relinquished, and this took away a main source of revenue, necessitating the adoption of other measures to supply the deficiency. The inmates are now obliged to pay full board, the extra rooms being let to outside parties. This plan has been successful, and the expenses have been met with the aid of invested funds. The Superintendent suggested that the Home be removed as far as possible from saloons, and that a law be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the building. It was desirable, if legal, to empower the Superintendent to confine all inmates who are beyond all self-control, so that they can be prevented from going where liquor is sold until the appetite for it has loosened its hold upon them. The question of how to prevent men becoming drunkards was discussed at length in the report, and the Superintendent expressed the opinion that the heaviest blows should be dealt at the traffic itself. It should be stricken down as a great curse to the human race. The meetings of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance at the Home, are regarded as a most useful help to those striving to free themselves from the chains of bondage. The reading-room has also found a valuable adjunct, and the health of the inmates has been good. The physician, Dr. Earl, has been very successful in the treatment of delirium tremens, and such control over that disease has been obtained that there are few protracted cases. The labors of the year had been productive of good results, and the good work, the report states, should be pushed forward so long as the laws and social usages of the country people the land with the victims of appetite and opportunity.

There were admitted during the year 280, of whom 139 were constant drinkers, 141 periodical; 148 married and 132 single; 26 inherited the appetite.

No other business of importance was transacted, the election of officers for the ensuing year being deferred until next Wednesday.

French Artists in Aid of Chicago.

From the New York Evening Post.

Some time since attention was called in the *Evening Post* to the fact that the Dusseldorf artists were forming a collection of pictures, which were to be sold for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, and that a movement was in progress among the French artists having the same charitable object in view.

The French artists have since organized a relief committee, composed of the most brilliant painters of Paris. The importance of the movement and the friendly spirit shown by them, may be gathered from their circular, a translation of which we give below:

In consequence of the numberless misfortunes which have exhausted France, the citizens of the great American Republic have given us evidence of their warmest sympathy and have sent relief of every kind.

A conflagration without example has just destroyed a great part of the city of Chicago, and has caused the greatest distress.

Everywhere committees are forming and commissions are organizing to come to the assistance of this unhappy city.

It has appeared to us that the artists of France should take this painful opportunity to testify to America their gratitude for the proofs of sympathy they have received from her.

For these reasons our committee has been formed, and we now address you in relation to it.

Messrs. Goupil & Co., Rue Chaptal, 9, have offered to give their attention to this work; they will receive all objects of art destined for the sale, and will take charge of the framing without cost to the artists.

In our belief, the exhibition and public sale of the contributions should take place in New York; as it is probable that the results will be more favorable there, if the sale was had in Paris.

We hope that you will associate yourself with this good work, and show your appreciation of it as a contributor.

The Committee: President, J. C. Meissonier, member de l'Institut; Vice President, V. P. Guillaume, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts. Members: Baudry (de l'Institut), E. Fromentin, Bouguereau, G. Boulanger, Jules Breton, G. Brion, A. Cabanel (de l'Institut), E. Delaunay, [illegible] Gerome (de l'Institut), [illegible] Robert-Fleury, A. Pils, Paris [illegible] G. J. Vibert, Secretary, [illegible]

N. B.—An exhibition of the contributed works will be held in Paris before their shipment to New York. Contributors are requested, in offering their assistance, to give at the same time the dimensions of their canvases, in order to avoid delays in the manufacturing of the frames.

A Cobra in Love with a Woman.

A very extraordinary and astonishing incident was lately reported to have occurred a few miles from Beypore, the particulars of which are as follows:

A native female of a very attractive appearance, of the carpenter caste, while sweeping the yards of her house, heard a hissing noise behind her. As she turned to see what it was, she found, to her terror, a large cobra advancing toward her. Before she had time to call any one to her assistance, or even to go from the place, the serpent darted at her like lightning, and coiled round one of her legs, and in the twinkle of an eye darted higher till it brought its open hood in contact with her face, there moving it to and fro like a screen. In this frightful position she had to remain for nearly one or two days without being able to lie or sleep. None but females could approach her to feed her with milk and plaintains, when the cobra turned its head to one side and gave her ample time to nourish herself; but on any man stepping into the compound the cobra would hiss fearfully and tighten its hold around her body in such a manner as to make her feel breathless. Many were the conjurors who came to relieve her from the frightful condition, but none succeeded in removing the huge serpent from her person, till latterly a Nair was brought from the interior, who, after performing certain charms and spells, succeeded in disentangling the poor woman of her venomous lover. The snake quietly crept back into the bush whence it came, and the woman is doing well. The above wonderful occurrence is now a general talk among the natives of the place.

Merchants' Insurance Company.

All parties holding claims against the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, are requested to present them at the office of S. M. Moore & Co., 213 East Madison street, for adjustment and settlement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Watch No. 10548, Stem Winder—bearing trade mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.,"—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me twenty months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month.—Z. C. PRIEST, Ass't Sup't N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

MILLS—MORRISON—In this city, December 25, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. O. Morrison, 236 West Harrison st., by Dr. C. H. Fowler, Mr. D. W. Mills and Miss Lucy Morrison, both of Chicago. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BURNAM—MITCHELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, 329 Park-av., on Saturday evening, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Frank Burnam and Miss Louisa C. Mitchell. No cards.

STOVER—AYRES—At the residence of the bride, January 4, 1872, by Rev. Chas. Stocking, Mr. T. M. Stover and Miss Mary E. Ayres, all of Chicago.

ASHLEY—DAKIN—January 7, by Rev. Jas. Harrison, Henry H. Ashley and Mrs. Nancy M. Dakin, both of Chicago.

DIED.

CLARK—January 7, at 4 o'clock a. m., John Clark aged 44 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 52 Eldridge-court, January 9, at 10 a. m., to St. Louis' Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—I WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS to rent, for a term of years, my 4-story marble-front building, 24x120, No. 126 State st., near Madison-st., to be completed by April 1. JOHN J. SCHWARZ, 300 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store, northwest corner of South Water and River-sts., has 2,700 feet of surface, for a term of years, to good tenant. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 4-STORY AND BASEMENT store 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to a responsible tenant. Will be completed on or about January 1, 1872. Has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each floor contains about 7,000 square feet. It is suitable for commission or any other business. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 283 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A NICE NEW BASEMENT to rent under Forsyth's Scales store, fourth door north of the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines-st. A. KIDDER, alley, rear 62.

TO RENT—A NICE DRY BASEMENT, 20x100, for some respectable business purposes. HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 833 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW YORK NOVELTY STORE, 209 Blue Island-av. Two show windows. Good stand for business. Stock and fixtures for sale.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN. APPLY AT 624 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT CORNER ROOM, with three rooms, for an office. Best location in city. 180 West Washington-st., corner Halsted. Lodging room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, new 4-story brick building, 45x100 feet, suitable for first-class wholesale trade. Located on Monroe-st., near Wells. Ready for occupation within 10 days. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 602 Fulton-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, NEAR UNION Park. Everything complete for housekeeping for sale very cheap. Address 591 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE NEAR CITY limits, on West Side; $10 per month. SAM'L KROFF, with Claflin Bros., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR 297 MICHIGAN-av., for housekeeping or business purposes, suitable for millinery or dressmaking. Call next door, 298 Michigan-av., between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS, OFFICES, AND ONE FINE house, all central. EDMUND G. STILES, 113 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, FOR housekeeping; closets, &c., private entrance, use of wash room and cellar, good water; first house east of Vincennes-st., on Egan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with light and heat, without board, at 180 South Green-st.

TO RENT—AT 840 WABASH-AV., ONE LARGE front basement room, with closets. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, with or without board. Call, for three days, at 307 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, small room, cheap. Inquire third floor, 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-st., east of Aberdeen, to occupy any time within three months, or any one wishing to sell lease. Apply, by mail, to S. M. MILLARD, 792 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 HOUSES, FROM 7 TO 9 rooms, bath room and gas, in good location on South Side. Address L, 616 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping for family of two; not far from Sherman House, West Side; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, E C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house of 5 or 6 rooms on the South Side—cottage or upstairs tenement. Address M M, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOME SET OF black walnut library furniture in private house; no children. Address with particulars, DUBUQUE, 772 Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION IS DESIRED BY friends, of the condition of Mr. Robert Smith Williams and Mrs. Sarah J. S. Williams and family, who resided before the fire at No. 529 North Franklin-st. Address Dr. L. J. HALSEY, No. 1060 North Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—IF W. D. N. DAVIS WILL CALL or send his address to J. R. Graves, care Frank Sturges & Co., 269 and 271 West Harrison-st., will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—NORTH SIDE RELIC: PLEASE address DIX, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—D. W. Y.—G: PLEASE DO WRITE a few lines, to relieve the increasing anxiety of those here (in San Francisco) and in England. Address, as of old, to California-st.

PERSONAL—WILL JOHN ALFRED CRAGGS who worked at the Advocate office before the fire, send his address to W B, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, saw mills, circular saw mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, stick ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 23 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 96 West Randolph-st., and 127 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO. CONTINUE TO SELL the best machine in the world, "The Blees Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Machine," at 142 West Twelfth-st. Branch, 266 Milwaukee-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 10 per cent. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 Canal-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE; purchase-money mortgages bought. Room 4, 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO INVEST IN THE publishing business; a good opening, too, for business brains or literary ability. Address, for interview, H O J, Tribune office.

$90,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY at 9 per cent. Can close without delay. A. J. HAWHE & CO., 45 Hubbard-court.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 12 WEST Randolph-st.:
- 24x120 ft. on Illinois-st. near State.
- 25x100 on Illinois-st. near State.
- 25x80 on Clark-st. near North Water.
- Two new marble front buildings on VanBuren-st. near State-st.
- 25x100 on Oak-st. near the lake.
- 25 ft. front on Clybourn-av. near North.
- 60 ft. front on Washington-st. near Union.
- 10 acres on State-st. near Mighty-third.
- Farm of 40 acres, near Chicago, with good dwelling house, for sale or to exchange for city property.
- 48 feet front on West Lake-st. west of Union Park.
- House and lot on West Randolph-st.
- Several good business houses and lots on South Halsted-st.
- 20 lots on First and Second-sts., east of Western-av., cheap.
- 80x163 ft. on State-st. with marble front buildings.

FOR SALE—MONROE, NEAR WELLS, 45X100, $650.
- Market, near Quincy, 45 feet, $500.
- Jackson, near Market, 30 feet, $500.
- Jackson, near Wabash-av., 50 feet, $750.
- Jackson, near LaSalle, 40x100, $1,000.
- Wabash-av., near Van Buren, 40 feet, $1,000.
- State, near Randolph, 50 feet, $1,500.
- State, corner Thirty-sixth, 100x150, $125.
- Wabash-av., near Van Buren, 40 feet, $1,800.
- Wabash-av., finest corner north of Jackson.

GEO. W. PARENT & CO., 61 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND PAID-UP LEASE ON Desplaines, near Lake; good point for commission store; $2,000. Well-built house, 2-story, and lot, Douglas-place; $2,000; easy terms; a bargain. Also, a list of city property in great variety, including lots on North Clark, North LaSalle, Indiana, Illinois, Bremer, Sedgwick, East Lake, and East Washington. Good homes, on easy terms, in Evanston and Glencoe. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON EASY terms—I have several houses for sale to suit purchasers; one cottage of 7 good rooms besides pantry and closets, with lake water; two elegant brick houses with Mansard roof, with 12 good rooms, all modern improvements; one 2-story and brick basement, 12 good rooms; all modern improvements, eligibly and beautifully located, good stables, chandeliers, furnace, &c., monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. Inquire of undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—24X165 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Madison-st., east front, or 48 feet front; bargain. 50x150 to lease on Jackson-st., east of Dearborn. 25x187 on Madison-st., west of LaSalle, north front; very choice. 75x110 on corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. 20x140 Lake-st. west of Clark.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON RAILROAD, northeast corner of Diller and Kinzie-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Five acres fronting on Taylor-st., east of Western-av., suitable for subdivision.

Lots on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Rock Island car shops, on long time.

WILLIAM H. HUTT, 230 West Randolph-st., mornings; 465 Wabash-av., afternoons.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON POLK, NEAR HALSTED, 48 feet on Sebor, near Clinton, 107 feet on Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. 50 feet on Depuyster, near Desplaines. 25 feet on Western-av., near Tyler-st. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LOT 50X125, CORNER Thirty-third-st. and Forest-av.; very desirable bargain.

House and lot on Lake-av., south of Douglas-place, 50 or 100 by 160, east front.

Several nice homes at Hyde Park, Oakland, and in city, at fair prices.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—9 ROOMS; 361 West Monroe-st.; lot 25x125 feet; $3,800, $1,200 cash, balance 3, 4, and 5 years. MILLER & BIGDON, 240 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, LOT 25 x125 at a great bargain; also two houses in Hinsdale to exchange for city property. SPROGLE & HOUNDS, 165 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE city, four story marble front house and lot, house cost over $8,000. Price only $8,000 if taken this week. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON INDIANA, FOURTH, Ashley, Wallace, and Hubbs-sts., $450 to $950 per lot, $75 cash, balance monthly, or to suit. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., 61 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—120X172 FEET ON Wabash-av.; 122x165 feet on Michigan-av.; 150x165 feet on State-st.; all lying north of Sixteenth-st. Any portion of the above property will be leased or sold on very favorable terms.

FOR LEASE—20x80, southeast corner Canal and Lake-st., on very favorable terms. Apply to C. H. FIELD & CO., 458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Baddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff-avs. Five years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, COTTAGE AND lot on Peoria-st., near Indiana. Cottage and lot on Twenty-first, near Robey. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—45X125 FEET FRONTING GROVE-land Park. Water, gas and sewer. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A TWO-story frame store and dwelling, stock of goods in store, and three lots in a railroad town thirty miles from Chicago. The store now is doing a good business; only $3,000. Inquire of J. S. REYNOLDS, Attorney, No. 5 Lind's Block, east end Randolph-st. bridge, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—BUY NOW and save 25 per cent. 12 trains per day; time, 20 minutes; 7 cents fare. W. R. WOODBURY, 123 South Halsted-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR Chicago property, a fine nearly new residence, with two lots, centrally located in a town two hours ride from the city; worth $5,000. GEO. W. PERRY, 3/2 West Madison-st., Room 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, RESIDENCE LOT 50 feet front, on West side. Address R. HAIRD, Minonk, or apply to CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 LOTS ON NORTH DEARBORN-st. and Ontario; must be a bargain. J. S. HAIR, Real Estate Agent, 30 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT, OR BUILDING and lot, on Halsted-st. or Madison, east of Aberdeen. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SMALL cash payments and monthly payments. Address E. BENNETT, 112 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED front parlor; also furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board.

10 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FURNISHED front parlor, with board.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also single rooms. References exchanged.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen; also, day board for two persons.

203 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—BOARDERS wanted. Good board, large and airy rooms, and reasonable rates.

255 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, single and double, with or without board. Day boarders can be accommodated.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board. Cheerful and comfortable home. Family private. Terms reasonable. For gent and wife, or two gents.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM to rent to two gentlemen; also a single room; table and attendance first-class; references exchanged.

396 RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD WITH LARGE front rooms, handsomely furnished, with large closet off, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references required.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ROOM WITH board for one gentleman, in private family.

938 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

1098 INDIANA-AV.—ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen; small family.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family on the West Side; references if required. H C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD in private family for gentleman and wife. Address with particulars, OFFICE, 97 South Clinton-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST Side, not far from Adams-st. Bridge. Address MECHANIC, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN A QUIET FAMILY, by a young married couple. South Side, vicinity of Twenty-second-st., or West Side, vicinity of Union Park. Terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms, JIM, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN WITH WIFE AND ONE child, 2 years old, where his wife could be employed at sewing which would be taken for part of board. Address J F, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, OF 35 head of horses, of all grades; also, 1 lumber, at 297 West Lake-st. RUSSELL & WALTON.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAVY HORSES, AT Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TEN HORSES, with wagons and harness. Call in rear of 305 West Monroe-st. Great bargains.

FOR SALE—A GROCER'S PLATFORM SPRING wagon, pole and shafts; in good order. Thorough-brace peddler wagon; good for confectionery or tobacco; at 1084 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class, 2, 4, and 6-passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell for the next thirty days below the manufacturers' prices, to make room for our spring stock; we have also some light express wagons and Concord buggies, just the thing for business men, cheap; 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BLIND HORSE, AND harness; horse, $65; harness, $10. Inquire at 466 Wabash-av., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX HEAVY HORSES, seven and eight years old, with harness and wagon. Apply at Mr. BALS, 180 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, suitable for any kind of business; price, $90. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A BUGGY OR harness, of any kind, call at the Chicago Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Company, 148 Michigan-av., Lake front.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, HONEST TEAM of farm horses, wagon and harness, cheap for cash. Apply to-day at Russell's Livery Stable, Lake-st., near Morgan.

WANTED—A PONY; MUST BE SOUND AND gentle. Apply at NOBLE & LITTLE'S, 112 North Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HOUSE BUILDING—CONTRACTS WANTED for the immediate erection of frame houses on the lowest possible terms, by HEDDEN & BROWN, Practical House-Carpenters, 156 West Lake-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 192 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THIS MORNING, AT AUCTION, at 10 o'clock, at 775 Wabash-av., a seven octave piano with carved legs, and stool.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND STEAM MILL (engine of 40-horse power), or partner wanted with $4,000. Address V. PLU, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS, who can take care of a horse and buggy; good reference. Call at 389 State-st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell, every where, to families, articles used by all. D. STOVER, 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—HOTEL WAITERS, BOARDING housekeepers, and those having charge of gangs of men to call at Room 3, 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for the city, and one for every town outside, for an easy business, paying $12 to $30 a week on $1 to $3 capital; a lady made $5 in the afternoon, another $2 the first hour. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $3 capital, to sell an article in universal demand; 200 per cent profit. Call or send stamp for circular. M. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED canvasser, to work in the city for a religious publication. Address D L A, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 LABORERS FOR CITY, $2 PER day; 200 to go South, $2.25. Also cheap tickets sold South by SNELL & LIPE, 98 South Canal-st.

WANTED—5 GARDENERS, 5 MEN WITH wives, 200 railroad laborers for Tennessee; go out to-night. 21 West Randolph-st., or 322 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES, AND IS willing to work. C. B. DUPEE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—10 MEN, GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS to husk corn, wages $1 per day and board, till April; 25 more choppers for Indiana and Michigan. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; good men wanted; rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 153 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO A NO. 1 SALESMEN, TO travel for a first-class wholesale grocery house. Must be experienced and control a good trade. Will pay such men liberally. Address, with reference, WHOLESALE TRADE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale boot and shoe house. Address by letter, giving references, care of Carrier No. 3.

WANTED—HARDWARE CLERK—ONE WELL posted, of industrious and correct habits, and able to offer satisfactory reference can get a good situation. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS; none but good workmen need apply. 692 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS feeding cylinder and Gordon presses. Apply to DUNLOP, WILLIAMSON & CO., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—2 GOOD WATCH MAKERS. APPLY 109 West Quincy-st.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS—A GOOD ENGRAVER on map work, a first-rate commercial transferer, and a good printer. Address, immediately, with references, sample of work and lowest terms, MILLS & CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BREAD BAKER. Apply, this week at 792 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address UNION PURCHASING AGENCY, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL WITH experience to attend to reception rooms of a first-class photograph gallery. Apply to A. HALL, 247 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE BINDERY GIRLS, ALSO one girl to run a sewing machine. Apply at WARNER'S Laboratory, office up stairs, 519 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—10 COOKS, 4 LAUNDRY GIRLS, 20 girls for general housework; Germans, Americans, Norwegians, or Swede girls wanted to fill the above places; come with references, ready to work. STAR INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st., corner Desplaines.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work, at 395 Michigan-av., corner of Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO general housework. Good references required. Apply at No. 46 North Ann-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Swede or Norwegian preferred (no Irish); will pay $3 per week; must come well recommended. Apply at 364 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good references required. Apply at 39 Wabansia-av., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 236 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German preferred, at 21 Archer-av.

WANTED—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM THE city, a good housekeeper; one not afraid of work. American, middle aged, preferred. Apply, with references, at 364 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING a few miles west of the city, a woman for general housework. Call at Cashier's desk, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must cook and wash well. Apply at 1162 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD TO take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at 11 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 180 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 180 Blue Island-av. Wages $4 per week.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT IRONERS at Anderson's Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st., opposite old Post Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; references required. Apply at 36 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family. 38 St. John's-place.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE SERVANT girl for general housework in a small family in the village of Thatcher, 4 miles west of Chicago; references required. Inquire at office of Northwestern Review, 47 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 338 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. References required. Apply at 400 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND STEADY employment to do general housework at 55 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work, at 235 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 TO 16, TO ASSIST IN housework; family small; good home for a good girl. Apply immediately, at 52 Price-place.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 928 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 962 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ONE used to a restaurant preferred. Call early at 348 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a nurse girl. Apply at 301 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one that understands her business may apply immediately at 755 Wabash-av.; good wages.

WANTED—AT THE BLENIS HOUSE, CORNER Randolph and Canal-sts., a good laundry girl—one that understands the business.

WANTED—GIRLS FROM THE COUNTRY for boarding and private families. Wages, $3 to $4 per week. MRS. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN THE RESTAURANT 92 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON Singer's Sewing Machines; one man or boy for turning slippers at 125 Archer-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE MAKERS; also girls to cover shields. Apply at once at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR A SMALL family; a competent person, not afraid of work, can have a permanent situation. Call at 451 Burnside-st., Wednesday.

LOST AND FOUND.

A STRAY COW IS ON MY PREMISES, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOHN NOBLE, Lake View.

ESTRAY—FROM THE CORNER OF POLK AND May-sts., on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., about 6:30 o'clock, roan horse colt, between 2 and 3 years old, had on when he left a hemp halter; was last seen taken up by some unknown man on Blue Island-av., near the company's barn; any person returning said colt, or giving any information of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. THOMAS McENERY, 374 Polk-st.

LOST—$5.00 REWARD—A PARCEL CONTAINING two girl's cloaks and a piece of muslin, going between Hubbard and Sangamon-sts to South Halsted-st. bridge; whoever will return the same to 182 Hubbard-st., or to Tribune office will receive the above reward.

LOST—JAN. 7, ON WEST MONROE-ST., OR Centre-av., a gold tassle belonging to bracelet. The finder, by returning same to 390 West Van Buren-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN Carpenter-st. and Lincoln Park, a gold chain and cross. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST—ONE C. B. & Q. R. R., AND ONE AMER. Union Express receipt book; of no value to other than the undersigned. A reasonable reward will be paid for their return to FARRAR & WHEELER, 216 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON SABBATH EVENING, AFTER church, on South Side, a fur boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to MAYO'S jewelry store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. It's valued highly as a relic.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, ON Halsted-st., between Mark-st. and the river, a gold watch. Finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at 183 Canalport-av.

FOUND—ON STATE-ST., ON SATURDAY last, a pocket-book containing a small amount of money, which owner can have by calling at 65 Aberdeen-st., proving property and paying expense of this notice.

FOUND—SATURDAY LAST, A POCKETBOOK containing some money and papers. Owner can have same by applying to JOHN FORDYCE, 70 South Canal-st.

FOUND—HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property. Apply at 650 West Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CANAL-ST., near Briggs House, on Saturday eve, Jan. 6, dark bay pacing mare, slightly knee-sprung, round shoes forward, carries her head low; low Phaeton, top buggy, blue lined. Also, lap robe and blanket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same or any information at 203 King-st., corner North Dearborn.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—CORNER MADISON AND MARket-sts., 60x100 feet running back to alley, for 20 years. This the very best locality in the city for any wholesale business, dependent upon country merchants for custom. For particulars address in writing, ALBERT H. WALKER, 522 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A TUTOR FOR TWO CHILDREN, 10 and 12 years of age; must be capable of teaching English branches and Latin thoroughly; and well recommended. Apply at No. 16, St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Elizabeth-st., near West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR janitor. Address J P, 221 South Halsted-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER desires a position as bookkeeper for a grain commission firm; has had long experience in the business and will furnish first-class references. Address J H F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, age 22, in the dry goods or grocery business, or some other light employment. Address CHESTER, 184 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE hardware house as bookkeeper or salesman; no objection to travelling; seven years' experience; city references. Address for two days, S L J, 286 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS been left without support by reason of the late fire, and who has had a life-long experience in bookkeeping, desires a situation in that capacity. Satisfactory references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands fancy cake baking and confectionery in all its branches. Address A D M, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CIGAR STORE by a lady; best of references furnished. Address R E S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY to wait on an invalid; would have no objection to leave the city; can give the best of references. Address J P, 239 Walnut-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl as dining-room girl in a respectable boarding-house, or to do second work in a private family. Address ANN A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family to cook; good references if required. Address or call at 118 West Jackson-st. M C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, washer and ironer. Please apply at 8 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT English girls, as cook and second, in one family. Good references. Apply, for three days, at 170 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, AS cook and second girl or nurse. Best city references. Call at 550 Prairie-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamber work in a private family; no objections to cooking where there is no washing or ironing. Call at 113 Johnson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as housekeeper, companion for an invalid, or to take charge of children. Address Mrs. L., Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS, ROUND AND square, ornamental tops, put up in about one hour. Concrete tiling for cellar floors, walks, &c. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Att'y, 1124 Wabash.

DEBRIS REMOVED BY CONTRACT OR BY the day; experienced hands; lowest prices. GILBERT & MARTIN, 40 West Madison-st.

HARRY LINDEN, AT 44 LASALLE-ST.

MRS. R. L. GLASSON, BEING BURNT OUT on the North Side, has commenced a small notion store at 29 Wabansia-av., Cottage Grove, where she earnestly solicits the kind patronage of her friends and old customers.

THE RUSH AT THE PUTNAM ONE PRICE candy store is unprecedented. Candies and caramels can be had equal to Gunther's.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 132 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO will take an infant home to nurse. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business (hardware preferred) by a young business man, with a capital of $4,000. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $3,000 AND services of an active business man in an established commission or other paying business in Chicago. Address J T, Box 211, Palatine, Ill.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR CLEARING rubbish from cellars. Inquire of BROWNSON & MADDEN, 267 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WILL INVEST $2,000 OR $3,000 IN ANY SAFE business; manufacturing preferred. Address, name in full, X X X, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, CLAIMS AGAINST the Tri-annual Security Insurance Co., of Chicago, for about $2,000 or $3,000. Apply immediately to N. B. BOYDEN, 25 Hubbard-court, or 139 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO LAY BRICK, from 1 to 10 Philadelphia style. Call at or address 159 West Jackson-st., soon. THEOBALD & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SOLE LEATHER trunk for gentleman. Address SAM, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A 25-foot lot on North Side, west of Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. State depth of lot and location. Address C. E. ROE & CO., 20 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS IN SHORT-hand writing by a practical reporter; latest and best system. Address P Q, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALOON LICENSE. Address A C H, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEhold furniture, or will sell on commission. E. M. THOMAS, 283 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo volume, of 528 printed pages and 64 pages illustrations (embracing 80 engravings) 552 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great North-western fires, and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book! Inclose 50 cents for outfit and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 50 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and 50,000 words of descriptions; 12 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 408 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL OR LOCATE in a business that will pay well, and needs but little capital. Address D. ROWE & CO., 655 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!! Canvassers!!! wanted right away, and good pay, for a capital story-paper. Address CHICAGO EXTRA, 100 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Book and Portmonnaie one agent sells 38 in five hours; another, 72 in a day and a half; another, 144 in less than 2 days; another, 6 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 83 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL KNOWN RESTAURANT FOR SALE, at a bargain, centrally located, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to-day (Tuesday) from 9 to 11 a. m., to CHARLES ANDRIEUX, 15 Hubbard court.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR A VERY profitable investment, in the manufacture of a material which must be extensively used in the rebuilding of Chicago. Address M M, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES SELDOM OFFERED. Weekly profits over $250. For particulars call at 584 Wabash-av., from 12 to 2 p. m. MR. WOHL.

BARBER SHOP AND FIXTURES COMPLETE, doing a good business, for sale. Owner wishes to change his business. Apply at WHELAN'S, 470 Wabash-av.

BRICK YARD OF 16 ACRES FOR SALE, THREE miles and a half from Court House. WM. GARNETT, 566 State-st.

BAR-ROOM AND FIXTURES FOR SALE; good business location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 185 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property of a desirable kind, is determined to retire, having acquired real estate, and obtain the rest in declining years and health demand, leaving to another or to others a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 47 Canal-st., Chicago.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, AT ALTON, FOR SALE at a great bargain. The only hotel in the city, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. C. P. HOLCOMBE, Proprietor.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE NEW YORK Novelty Store, No. 209 Blue Island-av., for sale at a bargain, no bonus.

TO TRADE OR FOR SALE FOR BRICK OR lumber, 50x120 to alley, on Evans-av., east front, 150 feet south of Forty-second-st. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

$3,000 TO INVEST IN A WHOLESALE business, or in an established store. J B, Tribune office.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 78 South Halsted-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there is proper tools and materials that will be contributed for the purpose of making pianos, by one that understands piano forte making, at 329 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

WANTED—A STEINWAY PIANO, NEARLY new, for cash; it must be perfect. Address S W, 846 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $30,000 to take a quarter or half interest in one of the best paying enterprises offered in Michigan. Address N B R, Drawer 30, East Saginaw.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE RESPONSIBLE man with $5,000 to $6,000, would like to invest same in some established jobbing house, where his capital and services would be appreciated. All communications will be treated as confidential. Address A O B, Tribune office.

LONDON.

Some Facts About Governing in England.

The Inner Life of Officials.

Mr. Arthur Helps' "Thoughts Upon Government."

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mr. Arthur Helps, the well-known author, who is also Clerk to the Privy Council, complains that the functions of that body have not been sufficiently rated by constitutional historians, though he believes it is one which might most profitably be adopted in other countries. There have been occasions of danger in the histories of most nations, when the existence of such a body as the Privy Council of England would, he contends, have been a great safeguard to the State. Now, what is this privy Council?

One characteristic of Mr. Helps' favorite institution as it now exists is, that it includes almost all those persons who have borne high office. Of the matters of administration that come before the Government to be decided, there is not, perhaps, one in a hundred that is purely of a party nature; and it is found most useful that there should be a body, formed of the best men of business of all parties, from whom committees may be chosen to hear and decide upon the questions at issue. But the Privy Council has other uses. In times of emergency, a State that has to resort to the expedient of summary Legislative Assemblies is at a disadvantage; and in these times, when responsibility is dreaded more than anything, the "Executive," or Cabinet of Ministers, hesitates to act with the necessary speed and vigor. In the Privy Council, Great Britain possesses a consultative body, not of large numbers, and out of the form of politics, which has the power to direct the immediate execution of the measure it may resolve to take. New objects for governmental action have arisen of late years, and the matters connected with them have been in the first instance submitted to the Privy Council, or a committee of the Council. As the objects aimed at have become more extensive, and have been found to be in consonance with the wishes of the public, the business relating to them has greatly increased. Ultimately it has been found advisable to form separate Departments, to deal with and control the various matters in question. This is the origin of the several Departments of the Privy Council.

Department of the State (not of the Privy Council), consists, for the most part, of a high political officer in one or other of the Houses of Parliament. To aid him, there is a political Under-Secretary, a permanent Under-Secretary, a Chief Clerk, and, perhaps, four or five senior clerks. The permanent officer is generally chosen with great care. He is often a person who is distinguished for general knowledge and ability, and, through his political chief, is tempted to think that, unless he makes many comments and objections to the proposals of the permanent officer, he may be supposed not to understand the business at all. The practical result is, that these high permanent officers, and not the political chief, do, in fact, rule. I have generally found," they say Mr. Helps, "that these two classes of official men speak well of one another, become attached to one another, and wish to live peaceably end by becoming sincere friends."

There is scarcely a more important office under Government than that of Private Secretary to a Cabinet Minister. The choice in the first instance, most frequently falls upon a young man. The relation of parties in this country, unlike that of other countries, has, in fact, as the whole, as little of hostile bitterness, that the Private Secretary is generally recommended by the outgoing to the incoming Minister, and the recommendation is accepted. Thus it often happens that a man is often employed for many years as a Private Secretary to successful Ministers.

Mr. Helps, I regret to say, is opposed to appointments in the Government service through competitive examinations. But on this head, like so many officials of the old school, he has strong prejudices. The author of "Friends in Council" entered the public service immediately after leaving the University, and has held in succession several important offices, and his present post as clerk of councils him to have some insight into the working of all the offices of the Crown. But he is so unsophisticated as to aver that he knows nothing of "jobbery." In another of his valuable works, called "Thoughts upon Government," published this day only—"I have served under many political chiefs. I suppose I must have been very fortunate—but I have never seen a case of jobbery in a just one,—for, if I were sit in a witness-box, and asked, upon my oath, to disclose any particular instance of jobbery of which I had been cognizant, I should be unable to name a single one. This is an astounding assertion. Before the competitive system was introduced, at least three-fourths of the appointments to the minor offices in the Civil Service of the country fell into the very member of Parliament whose party happened to be in power sought to retain his seat by procuring places for the relatives of his constituents, altogether irrespective of qualifications. Another of Mr. Helps never heard, apparently, of the telegram at the time of the war in the Crimea, from the Minister of War, which was at first thought to communicate an important event, and was found to say merely that the name of "Dowb" (he said "Dowb" being one of the family.

Dwelling upon the pressure put upon leading statesmen when in office, Mr. Helps mentions the following. It refers, I believe, to Mr. Bright: "Going into the office of one of these statesmen early one morning, I found his Private Secretary packing up the letters that had arrived for his chief by the morning's post. This Minister, whose enforced absence from official life we have now to deplore, was then failing in health, and was about to go to the Continent for a country, to obtain some rest. I remarked to the Secretary that it was a large batch of letters. 'Yes,' he replied; 'I had the curiosity to count them; there are 100. These are only the private letters that have arrived this morning. The official letters are first opened and sent by us in the office. Then there will be another batch of private as well as public letters to be forwarded in the afternoon.' This was hard work, for the number tells; but it is not peculiar to statesmen. I know how you are circumstanced in the office of The Chicago Tribune. Will I believe the letters received by the daily papers here equal that amount. I am acquainted with an unhappy individual, who is on a Monday morning opened and deals with, in some form or other, 100 letters. With newspaper readers here, Sunday is the letter-writing day. They write to the newspapers then, and so they write to them on Monday. People ought to exercise more forbearance to Ministers. Ministers are made of iron, and nobody else is."

The Clerk of the Privy Council, wedded, as he is, to things as they are, thinks it impossible, or at least, that it would be very difficult, if it were possible, to maintain the Lords as a second Chamber for legislation, if the hereditary principle underlie in the condition of that legislative body. He desires to see life-Peerages granted by the Crown; that certain offices, when held for a certain term of years, should entitle the man who has held them to a seat in the House of Lords; that no hereditary Peer should be able to take his seat in the Upper House until he has reached the age of 30, or to sit in the House of Commons for five years after he succeeds to the title; that an hereditary noble shall not be obliged to take his seat until five years have elapsed from his succession to the Peerage. These recommendations show how far the dissatisfaction with the House of Lords has penetrated. The book, in which the argument appears, is dedicated to Lord Derby, an old friend of the writer. This reminds me that Mr. Helps has made political action, and puts a person who he calls "The Improver" in contrast with the Reformer—Lord Derby being a type of the latter. We shall see what the "Improver" will do. They certainly did not get the blessing of Free Trade, nor did abolish the vile laws which kept half the Union in servitude. The people have, indeed, got the first of all reforms, turned from it by any of the bribes proffered by those who would make them the obedient slaves of a paternal Government.

The Message of Governor Austin.

From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 5.

The total receipts of this State from all sources reach the large sum of $913,136, and the total disbursements $716,636—omitting from the account of the receipts, $410,196 exempt from direct taxation, the rents from school and university lands, income from school university funds, and other miscellaneous sources. Of the expenditures, but $103,661 were for the State Government proper, $201,000 for the support of State institutions, $50,000 for public buildings, and the rest for printing, investments in school bonds, &c.

The only recognized debt of the State is the "permanent school fund, so that the State owes the debt to itself. The amount which has been expended from the interest of public funds in the education of children in the public schools is $681,056. The taxes paid by the people of Minnesota for State, school, and county purposes is $2,763,756. Of this sum the sum of the sixth, or $454,794, is paid for State purposes, nearly a third of which goes to the schools, and much the larger part, or more than half, for municipal purposes.

The Governor estimates that current expenses of the State for all the funds in the Treasury, leaving nothing whatever for the public institutions which are crying for help and crippled for the want of it. He therefore advises regretfully to the conclusion that the people must submit to heavier taxes to borrow money for building purposes, and shows that the only remaining resource is either to stop the extension of these buildings, or else to add to the taxes $200,000 which are required for them, and it is now here to be accepted that the State must borrow. This dilemma is likely to form one of the most important subjects which the Legislature will have to consider.

The cash contributions for the relief of sufferers by fire and hail in this State amount to $11,076.35, of which $10,337.07 has been disbursed in sums not to exceed $100 to any one family. In addition, clothing, &c., to the amount of $10,600 and provisions worth $1,000, have been distributed.

JEALOUSY IN JERSEY.

Account of the Shooting Affair at Spotswood—What the Parties are said to Have Led to the Occurrence—The Story of Mrs. Commodore Chauncey.

From the New York World, Jan. 5.

Spotswood, N. J., is a quiet little place, about seven miles from Trenton. About eight years ago Spotswood society was rather startled by the advent of a dashing young woman, who bought a large residence at one end of the village, and, being the wife of Commodore Chauncey of the United States navy, well educated, and comparatively possessing plenty of means, created comment enough. Somehow or other Mrs. Chauncey associated very little with the elite of Spotswood society. Whether it was because she was a woman of culture and the village people were not, or whether it was because she was known to be living apart from her husband, after having gained some rather unenviable notoriety in a divorce suit with the Commodore, is a point on which Spotswood authorities differ quite widely. She was born and had been brought up in New Brunswick and its vicinity, and was well known to many of the people in the neighborhood. Being a brunette, with a trim little figure, regular features, and a good deal of feminine attractive powers, she had never suffered from want of attention on the part of the hardy villagers, some of whom were quite wild when she caught so much better game in the person of a Commodore. And when, after a remarkably eventful life for a lady, passing much of her time in New York and her summers at watering-places, she came back and re-established herself in Spotswood, in a rural mansion alone with her servants, if rumor be credited, she was again the coveted prize of her old flames.

Among these, however, one who had known her from childhood, and who had been to school with her—a man named Daniel Snowhill—soon distanced the rest. For these eight years he has been extremely attentive to her; and the matters connected with the village thought proper, as her husband was living till about eight months ago. Snowhill, according to her own account, was none too gentle a lover, and as she herself was exacting, he might be inferred they did not always get on smoothly together. Rumor had it, too, that she had much reason for remonstrance with one who aspired to her hand, as Snowhill was said to be intimate with two others. Snowhill is the telegraph operator of Spotswood, occupies quite a prominent position in the place, is rather good looking, and about 40 years of age. As time went by rumors of his attentions to other quarters reached Mrs. Chauncey's ear, as such rumors will, and, as a consequence, trouble ensued between the two. In several quarrels which they had Snowhill was threatened with personal injuring him. Such little exhibitions of temper, or indignation, however, do not appear to have changed their mutual relations, and the strange friendship went on. But the crisis came, which has materially altered matters, on the evening of the 28th ult.

According to the statement of one of the principal gentlemen of the place, the story is as follows: For several days Mrs. Chauncey had been making dire threats of mysterious significance against "Dan" and "two others," and on the afternoon of the 28th she had been practising shooting at a target, which was repeatedly noised abroad and created no little excitement. In the evening there was to be a "variety wedding" at the hotel—a sort of benefit to Mr. and Mrs. Ermee, who were to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. About 10 p. m. Mrs. Chauncey (accompanied by a nephew and a friend) dressed in male attire, set out for the party. The nephew carried a bundle, which they left at a little candy shop near the hotel, and contained a pair of revolvers. While there, a sister of Snowhill came in and, in terror at the threats which Mrs. Chauncey had uttered brought her with Snowhill, by request, in mercy to her, not to "kill Dan." All of no avail, however for the indignant woman replied, in nanistakable terms, repeating her intention of settling the matter. Snowhill thereupon epithets of a decidedly derogatory nature, and the sister finally prevailed on her to accompany her to Snowhill's residence, and there obtained her promise to let him go unharmed.

"Well," she said, "I won't harm your poor little brother." She then repaired to Irmee's Hotel, where the party was in full blast, and whither Snowhill's sister followed still at ease, followed her, and watched operations from the other side of the street. Mrs. Chauncy took up her position on the piazza, while her attendant satellites entered the house and took part in the festivities. She then called Snowhill out on the piazza, and, after a remarkably eventful life for a lady, passing much of her time in New York and her summers at watering-places, she came back and re-established herself in Spotswood, in a rural mansion alone with her servants, if rumor be credited, she was again the coveted prize of her old flames.

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Most of the important points of Mrs. Chauncey's story the people of the village pronounce utterly false, all except the Lovelace character of Snowhill which they seem to acquiesce in readily enough.

Squire Appleby and the "Mutual Protection Society" are prosecuting the matter, examining witnesses with the rate of speed proverbial in ponderous bodies. The nephew and the young man, Walter Monsman, have been arrested, but released on bail, and express total ignorance of everything relating to the occurrence. The Squire hopes before many days to investigate the matter sufficiently to enable him to fix the amount of bail in Mrs. Chauncey's case, though the doctor's idea that "they'd better both cry quits," seems to be the most sensible view to take of the matter.

SINGULAR INCENDIARISM.

The Suspicious Fire in Barclay Street, New York—Strange Revelations of Love and Revenge—Three Persons Held for Arson.

From the New York Times, Jan. 5.

An investigation was commenced yesterday by Fire-Marshal McSpedon, in relation to the fire which occurred on the previous evening in the crockery store of E. H. Schreve, on the first floor of No. 50 Barclay street. When the fire was discovered by the patrolman he was astonished to find the key in the door on the outside, and, on opening the door, was much more surprised to see a woman lying on the floor stupefied by smoke, and the store on fire in two places. The fire was extinguished, without much damage being done, and the woman being taken out, was soon revived, and held to await an examination by the Fire Marshal. The woman questioned yesterday, and stated that her name is Harriet Wilson, that she lives at No. 181 Greenwich street, and she had been in intimate relations with the former partner of Schreve. Wednesday they quarrelled, and the latter, suspecting that Harriet was about to cast her off, she took the key of the store, without the knowledge of Schreve, and went there with the intention of obtaining from the papers of her lover which she supposed would strengthen her hold upon him. She denies all knowledge of the origin of the fire, but as she had a lighted kerosene lamp with her, supposes the lamp may have got into the store by accident, but professes not to have the least idea of how it occurred. These explanations were not satisfactory to the Fire Marshal, and he continued the investigation. John McDonald, detective of the Third Precinct, testified that he saw Harriet Wilson at the Station House immediately after the fire, and she told him of her difficulty with Schreve, it was carried on by Farrington. She asserted she had often heard them complain that they must get rid of the insurance, and, in addition, Schreve, that night Farrington had abused her, and went away; she asked him to come back, and he said he would, in fifteen minutes; but as he did not return in that time she took the key of the store from the coat-pocket of Schreve, who was asleep, and went to the store, expecting to find Farrington there with other women. Had found out his interest to Schreve, but she thought the sale was a sham one. When she got to the store she found no one there, but saw what she thought was evidence of incendiarism. Farrington had lately been going on, then took some pieces of paper, lighted them, and threw them around the store, intending to set fire to the goods, and perish in the flames. She offered to show McDonald where she got the key, and he went with her to the house, No. 181 Greenwich street, where Schreve was found asleep, and in the front parlor. Being informed of the fire, dressed himself, and was surprised on not finding the key in his pocket, thus confirming the story of the girl, that he knew nothing of her having taken it. She was in the habit of keeping a pair of pistols in a bureau. Harriet tried to get her trunk, for she purpose, she said, of getting a revolver to shoot herself with, and, on leaving, she attempted to jump over the stairs.

T. B. Farrington, the latter testified that he had no knowledge of the fire until after it had occurred; on a former occasion the store had been mysteriously entered, and an order book torn to shreds; he then had the lock changed, and he did not then suspect the woman, Harriet; since the recent revelations, however, he is of opinion she entered the store on that occasion; about two weeks ago there was another fire in his store, and on that occasion also he missed his keys.

Lafayette Bergh, a boy, testified that he formerly lived at No. 181 Greenwich street with Schreve; knew Harriet Wilson, who is sometimes known as Harriet Tackleburry, under which name she gives exhibitions as a spiritual medium; she has queer freaks, hallucs, and goes on like a crazy woman; he had never had a quarrel with her, although she had followed him in the streets, and threatened to shoot him; was at his house, No. 181 Greenwich street, Wednesday afternoon; she would not let him out of the house; finally asked him to get her some whiskey, which he said he would; under this he got away. The witness then went on to account for his whereabouts from 6 o'clock in the evening until yesterday morning, to show that he was not the incendiary of the fire. He said he is not now in business, but was formerly in the crockery business at No. 50 Barclay street; took the business from his son, and a Mr. Sexias; kept it but a short time, and finally sold it to Mr. Schreve for $9,000, in November last.

The woman, Harriet Tackleburry, was again put on the stand, and gave a detailed account of her life during the past two years, which is unfit for publication. She claimed to have lived with Farrington, and gave details of some outrages he had perpetrated upon her. She had been shown by the testimony of Policeman Coffee that when he discovered the fire he found the door locked, with the key outside. Harriet swore positively that Schreve was awake when she took the key, and saw her do it; that he knew she was going to the store; that she had been in the store but a few minutes when Schreve came in, and calling her a "crazy fool," went down the cellar. As these statements were directly contrary to all she had made before, she denied all the prior ones' version. She claimed to be above the intrigue, and to have done the name of the whole affair, it was carried on by Farrington. She asserted she had often heard them complain that they must get rid of the insurance, and, in addition, Schreve, that night Farrington had abused her, and went away; she asked him to come back, and he said he would, in fifteen minutes; but as he did not return in that time she took the key of the store from the coat-pocket of Schreve, who was asleep, and went to the store, expecting to find Farrington there with other women. Had found out his interest to Schreve, but she thought the sale was a sham one. When she got to the store she found no one there, but saw what she thought was evidence of incendiarism. Farrington had lately been going on, then took some pieces of paper, lighted them, and threw them around the store, intending to set fire to the goods, and perish in the flames. She offered to show McDonald where she got the key, and he went with her to the house, No. 181 Greenwich street, where Schreve was found asleep, and in the front parlor. Being informed of the fire, dressed himself, and was surprised on not finding the key in his pocket, thus confirming the story of the girl, that he knew nothing of her having taken it. She was in the habit of keeping a pair of pistols in a bureau. Harriet tried to get her trunk, for the purpose, she said, of getting a revolver to shoot herself with, and, on leaving, she attempted to jump over the stairs.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872.

LEET AND HIS LOOT.

Whether or not the Retrenchment Committee of the Senate desires to elicit any information bearing unfavorably upon the character of the administration of the New York Custom House, there can be no question that a considerable mass of such information has been contributed by the witnesses thus far summoned. Of these, the most important have been Mr. Lewis, of the New York *Evening Post*, and Mr. John P. Lindsay. The testimony of the latter gentleman refers mainly to the "General Order business" of Leet and Stocking, of which we have heard so much. Mr. Lindsay is spoken of, by the New York *Tribune*, as a merchant of many years' experience in New York, and the confidential adviser of Moses H. Grinnell while that gentleman was in the Collector's office. He is the person to whom Mr. Grinnell entrusted the duty of reorganizing the General Order business, in the spring of 1869; the purpose being, as Lindsay believes, to protect better the interests of the Government; though the effect of the system, corrupt as it has become under the Leet and Stocking administration, is, according to A. T. Stewart's testimony, "only to harass and tax the merchants of New York." We have seen no attempt to impeach the credibility of Mr. Lindsay's testimony; and though Senators Stewart and Howe, acting on the promptings of Leet himself and one Bliss, the confidential man of Murphy, questioned him very sharply, his statements were invariably left uncontradicted, and with every internal indication of straightforwardness. From this testimony we learn:

1. That Leet was, during the latter years of the war, a sort of Aide-de-Camp on General Grant's staff, having entered the army from Chicago.

2. That shortly before General Grant became President, and before Mr. Grinnell was appointed Collector, Mr. Leet came to New York, bearing a letter from Grant, and requesting Grinnell to do what he could for Leet. It was then given out by Leet that Grinnell was to be appointed Collector; and Leet afterward, when complaining that the profits of his office were not sufficient, declared his ability to remove Grinnell from his office, unless he (G.) should do more for him.

3. That the object of Leet's errand to New York was, as he stated to Lindsay, "plums,"—an expression which was explained to mean "political business connected with the Custom House,—anything that money can be made out of."

4. That, in accordance with the President's letter and Leet's construction of it, a "plum" was fixed up for him, viz., a partnership in the General Order business along with one Bixby, the latter furnishing the warehouses and defraying all other expenses, and paying Leet $5,000 a year besides, in return for his "influence,"—an influence that Collector Grinnell and the Secretary of the Treasury found it impossible to counteract, when urged by the oppressed merchants to do so.

5. It appears further that Leet's letters to Lindsay, during the two years following this, were dated at the White House; also, that the reason assigned by him for an increase of his allowance was, that the $5,000 was insufficient to defray his portion of the expenses of the "mess" of young officers at the Executive Mansion; also, that Leet was, during the most of this period, continuing to draw $4,000 a year as an army officer nominally on duty at the War Department.

6. It appears that Leet's duties at New York were as follows:

Q. Was that [the $5,000 referred to] in the way of a salary, or as the result of a business? A. As the result of a business.

Q. Did he give any personal attention to that business? A. *Not any at all.*

Q. If it was done as a business, it was done by his agents? A. Done by his partners, I should judge, by arrangement; Mr. Bixby was a partner of his, because they divided the overplus.

Q. Did he devote any of the time which he was under obligation as an officer of the Government to use in the service of the Government to this General Order business? A. No, sir; only going often to Washington.

Senator Pratt—Q. Did Colonel Leet put any capital in this business? A. *Not a dollar.*

Q. Did he render any personal services to the warehouses? A. Not that I ever knew of, sir.

7. It appears that, about the time Grinnell made way for Murphy in the Collector's office, another Washington character, one Wm. F. Stocking, appeared in New York in the capacity of Superintendent of cartmen; at the same time the safeguards which Grinnell had thrown around the General Order warehousing business were thrown off, and the cartmen voluntarily relinquished 20 per cent of their ostensible earnings in order to defray the salary of Stocking as "Superintendent." The record of this Stocking for the past ten years includes a period as Government contractor in camp hardware; sutler; Government employer about Washington; and contractor to furnish guns to the Mexican Government, in partnership with one Sturm, the agent of that Government.

It should be still further mentioned that the agreement with Bixby (of which Lindsay produces a memorandum in Leet's own handwriting) stipulated further that all profits above $10,000 per year (and all profits were net, so far as Leet was concerned, Bixby being bound for all the expenses) should be divided equally between the two; and it was because, under the restrictions imposed by Grinnell, these profits did not greatly exceed the limit mentioned, that Stocking was sent on, as a man used to handling "plums," and the regulations for preventing fraud abolished. It is now estimated that the profits of the General Order business to Leet, Stocking & Co. are over $100,000 per annum, all of which is assessed, in the way of blackmail, upon the importers, and through them upon the consumers of the goods, and no cent of which goes to the Government.

Messrs. Howe and Stewart are listening, in spite of themselves, to some very damaging testimony from victims of blackmailers located directly in the Custom House, and from other witnesses—intelligent and credible men,—giving positive statements of the corrupt methods of making appointments, and of controlling political results by the most scandalous perversion of official powers. Enough has been elicited already to more than justify the demand of Senator Trumbull for a committee of inquiry, and the general popular agitation for a sweeping reform of the Civil Service.

The report of the Labor Commission authorized lately by Congress will be looked forward to with great interest. We hope that their labors may result in teaching a few sound truths of political economy to those who style themselves "the working classes." Now that their representatives are becoming more and more prominent in politics, their lack of such knowledge is painfully evident. The "laboring men" of Connecticut held a convention at Bridgeport, indulged in the popular pastime of "organizing a new party," and adopted a long series of resolutions. In these, amid a curious compound of good sense, vituperation, and "advanced" radical ideas, there occurs the following:

Resolved, That the recent attempt of the Executive and Legislative authorities of this State to legalize a higher rate of interest on money, is a direct attempt to impose additional burdens on labor, and perpetuate an oppressive system of robbery and public plunder.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of States have nominal laws against usury, money is practically unfettered throughout the country, and, in every county and city in the United States, is loaned at more than the legal rates, when the legal rate is lower than the market rate. The law is violated because popular sentiment condemns it. Jeremy Bentham, nearly a century ago, demonstrated the futility, and consequent absurdity, of all such legislative enactments. Money is merchandise, or, more properly, the right to command merchandise; like merchandise, it is subject only to the laws of supply and demand, and defies any regulation by other laws. An attempt to enforce an usury law would be the worst possible thing for labor. If it were absolutely necessary for a man to borrow money, he would have to pay higher rates than if there were no enactments whatever on the subject. For, suppose that money is worth 7 per cent. The Legislature makes 6 per cent the legal rate of interest. Two results will follow: Men who are unwilling to violate the law will withdraw their capital to places where they can reap a full return for the use of their past savings. "Industry is limited by Capital," and hence there will be less demand for labor. The other result will be, that other capitalists will make secret loans. The borrower cannot get these loans for the legal 6 per cent, but must pay more than 7. The withdrawal of capital will have made what remains dearer than before; and then, too, the increased risk which the lender runs must be compensated for by increased returns. Enforcing such laws will, then, make money dearer instead of cheaper, and will diminish the demand for labor. It is tyranny for a State, while allowing dealers in all other sorts of merchandise to buy and sell at will, and get what gain they can, to single out one particular article, and say to dealers in it, "You must sell your wares, not at your prices, but at mine." Let money alone, and, like water, it will find its own level. If, in the well-nigh universal passion for governmental interference with everything, it cannot be let alone, it is to the interest of the laboring classes, even more than the capitalists, that the legal rate at which money may be loaned should be above the actual market value of the commodity. In this way, the law will, of course, be a dead letter, as the present ones are; but there will be this advantage, that, unlike the present ones, it will never be broken.

SYMPATHY FOR FISK.

It is one of the curious phases of popular fickleness, that, while Fisk Junior was alive, there was no man so hardy as to endorse or justify either the private or public acts of the man; but no sooner has that worthless life come to a stop, than a feeling of sympathy springs up for him—if we may credit the despatches—in the very scene of his depredations. It is hard to account for such a sudden change. There was certainly nothing in his life to call for it. His public career shows a record which is thoroughly depraved and unscrupulous. He had no legitimate business. He was an adventurer, whose aim it was—as he often himself expressed it—to be the richest man in America. To accomplish this end he stopped at nothing. His thieving operations were on so stupendous a scale, that they appalled men by their very magnitude. Little by little, he accumulated power and influence sufficient to corrupt Courts and Legislatures, defy juries, and suborn witnesses. His private life was worse than his public. His gross, coarse, illiterate, vulgar manner alone would have kept him out of good society, and to this he added the most flaunting and disgusting profligacy. Everything with which he was connected,—his establishments in New York, the residences of his mistresses, the Grand Opera House with its harem of French courtesans, and his Fall River steamboats,—all shared the loathsome character of their owner. With such a reputation, which he never cared to conceal, it is no wonder that he never was able to get a single introduction into good society. Often as he made the attempt, and with the influence of all his money, he was never able to effect an engagement with a reputable troupe of artists for his places of amusement, while respectable people always shunned his steamboats, gorgeous and magnificently-appointed as they were, when it was possible to travel by any other mode. This sudden sympathy, therefore, cannot be attributed either to his public or private acts, which were notoriously infamous.

It is urged that he was generous to his friends and kind to his employes. But Bill Sikes was generous and kind to his dog, and the dog undoubtedly did the dirty work which Sikes expected of him all the better for it. Grant that he was generous with his money; whose money was he spending? He could not show a clear title to a dollar in his pocket. It was the money he had cleared by the plunder of a stolen railroad. Tweed was generous in the same fashion. Tweed procured his own bail with this kind of generosity. He gave to his son a million and a half of dollars, which he had obtained by public plunder, and his son qualified, thereby making the tax-payers of New York, who were the prosecutors, go bail for the prisoner. Another instance of this generosity was manifested when Fisk presented to Miss Tweed, upon the occasion of her marriage, the famous ice-bowl,—an occasion which must have been regarded as a remarkably good joke by both Tweed and Fisk. Any sympathy based upon such grounds as these must be of the flimsiest description, and about as sincere as the ostentatious grief of hired mourners at a funeral.

The only cause for sympathy which we can discover lies in the manner of his taking off, not in the fact itself. His assassination was cowardly in every respect. No romance can attach to a man who dogs another about, watches his opportunity, and, when unperceived, shoots him from ambush, without giving him a moment for defence. If Stokes had met Fisk, man to man, each equally prepared,—if he had even irritated him by bluster and provoked him to strike him and then shot him,—if he had even adopted the mode of Southern chivalry, met him face to face, inquired of him if he was armed, told him to look out for himself, and then shot him before he had time to look out for himself,—men would have found some little palliation for the offence. But the man who shoots another down by stealth cannot expect any sympathy, or any result other than the establishment of some sort of sympathy for his victim.

But sympathy for Fisk can only be temporary at best. The evil which he has done may live after him, but his name and fame and sympathy are things of a day. Those upon whom his friendship made any claim have too much to mourn for in their own lives to mourn for him long. Those upon whom he lavished his affections are not of the class to mourn for any one, so long as there are other rich fools to be bled. But it is to be hoped that this sympathy may last long enough to secure the hanging of Stokes, in which event the world will be rid of two bad characters at once.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the murderess of Crittenden, has, by continuing in robust health, instead of verifying the telegram announcing her death, devolved a painful duty upon the Sheriff of San Francisco; a duty from which, nevertheless, he should not shrink,—viz., that of hanging Mrs. Fair according to the sentence passed upon her by the Court. This sentence was the result of an impartial trial and a most elaborate and ingenious defence. Its faithful execution, without Executive interference, is depended upon by society to enforce a much-needed lesson of law and order, and of impartial justice.

Judge Tree yesterday overruled the demurrer filed in the cases of the indicted Aldermen. He decided that Aldermen were included in the description of judicial and ministerial officers, and therefore amenable to the statute against bribery. This decision having been made, the trial of these cases will commence on Monday next.

The postal-telegraph project seems to have received new life since Cyrus W. Field announced his adhesion to it, at the banquet which closed the labors of the Telegraphic Conference in Rome, a week ago. From the abuse of it, the cry of "Centralization!" in this country has become very much like the Greek shepherd's call of "Wolf!"—but yet a measure of this sort may be fraught with grave results. It is adding another to the already onerous burdens of the Central Government. Controlling any such enterprise is going outside the legitimate sphere of a Republic's workings. Since the great telegraph corporation is unwilling to sell its property, either the people's money will have to be wasted in paying an enormous price therefor, or else the property will be legally (or illegally) condemned for the benefit of the Government,—a measure which can be justified only by the plea of urgent necessity, which certainly cannot be admitted here. The argument which some gentlemen draw from the experiment of the English in taking control of their system, is of little weight. There are only 22,000 miles of lines in Great Britain, to 75,000 in the United States. All the British lines, or a great majority of them, were paying well when the Government assumed charge of them, which is by no means the case with us. Then, again, the experiment has been tried too short a time to draw any reliable inference therefrom. There is no great hurry about the matter. Better wait and watch the result of the system abroad before we introduce it at home.

Horace Greeley, in the New York *Ledger*, delivers a disquisition on "Learning Without Teachers," or, in more familiar words, on "Self-Made Men." In it, he strongly advises the "moneyless youth, athirst for knowledge," not to go to college and run into debt to pay his way, but to select, whatever trade he prefers, and stick to that, studying in his spare hours. At the end of three years he will be acquainted—or, at least, Mr. Greeley says so—with his trade, and with chemistry, geology, and botany. Having acquired these, he is, of course, to practice his trade and continue his studies. The "moneyless youth, athirst for knowledge," who, in the spare hours of three years, should be able to acquire these three sciences, would be a sight for gods and men. Chemistry can be thoroughly learned only by practical work in the laboratory, and how could our "moneyless youth" do this? Geology may be a little less imperfectly learned, but botany demands work in the field as well as in the house. The fact is, that self-made men have been deified to such an extent that the average young American is disposed to think that he has a rather better chance to succeed in the world if he is not college-bred, and so, echoing Mr. Greeley's cry, "Deliver me from college-graduates and all other horned cattle," he helps to swell the vast number of the half-educated. If the "moneyless youth, athirst for knowledge," should spend three years in study at, for instance, the Polytechnic School, at Troy, or the Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven, he would be fitted for a position far above what he could hope to gain in Mr. Greeley's way. At both of these colleges, if we are not misinformed, and certainly at the latter, a young man can support himself by honorable industry throughout his course, and, instead of devoting his spare hours to undirected, and, therefore, probably misdirected, study, can bend all his energies to intellectual work, and reap the advantages of instruction by able men, and the use of great collections of apparatus, museums, and the like. The graduates of both are eagerly sought after for responsible positions, and for years neither has been able fully to supply the demand upon it. If our "moneyless youth" really thirst after knowledge, they can drink it to their fill in these and similar nurseries of learning, and find it instantly available for the struggle of life.

The following petition to Congress is being circulated in this State:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, would respectfully represent and suggest that, whereas the manufacturers of the country are asking for duties on imports to render their business more lucrative, while we think they are sufficiently remunerative even without any duty, and that all such advantages sought to be gained from such duties are wholly unnecessary, and an intolerable tax on the real industry of the country—the farmers, the mechanics, and all other laborers; we, therefore, must and do consider them, in keeping such advantages, to be no less than *rich, sturdy beggars*, and, if they must be supported at the expense of the country, they should be classed with other paupers and supported in the same way,—by a direct tax on the property of the whole country, which we believe to be the most equitable and economical system of revenue for all purposes.

We therefore most respectfully but earnestly solicit your earnest consideration of this subject, and that *direct taxation* of property be made the only source of revenue for the payment of the national debt, the support of the Government, and all necessary support of all the paupers and beggars who throng the National Capitol asking for subsidies, land grants, or other advantages, all of which is at the cost of the country. We think property should be taxed rather than persons, wealth rather than wants. All of which we most earnestly pray, and respectfully submit to your serious consideration.

While the logic of the first paragraph of this appeal is undoubtedly correct, with the "if" in, we cannot but advise our readers against signing the petition. They might sign it, and Congress enact as it requests, under the confident belief that the class of "sturdy beggars" referred to would refuse to take the proffered bounty on grounds of self-respect,—a confidence which the past history of the tariff dead-beats of the iron, salt, and other monopolies does not justify. They would swallow the whole of the people's bounty, vow that they took it for the benefit of their poor workmen, and—ask for more.

Victor Hugo has been defeated for the French Assembly by M. Vaudrain, and the announcement will be received with very general satisfaction. As a politician, Hugo has always been rash, hot-headed, and dogmatic. He has not the patience to examine any question in a comprehensive way, or ability to legislate in a statesmanlike manner, and the very worst use to which he could possibly put himself would be to put himself into political life, from which he has been banished so long. As a rule French literary men make bad politicians, and French politicians make bad *litterateurs*. M. Michelet is another instance of this fact. L'Oiseau and the history of the Roman Republic were admirable instances of epigrammatic and descriptive writing; but his political life and political *brochures* barely escaped being ridiculous. And so of Lamartine and Louis Blanc. Louis Napoleon was for years a successful politician, but in literature has achieved nothing which was permanent enough to outlast his downfall. The most fortunate part of Hugo's life, for the world at large, is that which he spent as an exile in Jersey; and, if a second term of exile would give us such a superb work of fiction and fact as "Les Miserables," no one would object to a second decree of banishment, at once.

In his annual message to the Legislature, the Governor of Minnesota states rather a peculiar fact in regard to the State Reform School. When boys become troublesome or expensive to their parents, their loving progenitors are quite apt to make out a case against them, and get them committed to the School for a term of years. This proceeding is, in fact, so common that the Governor thinks it necessary to propose some corrective measure, and suggests that parents should be obliged to defray the expenses of their sons while the latter are perforce availing themselves of the educational advantages of the institution. He defends the suggestion on two grounds: It would put an end to the abuse already explained; and, by it, parents who brought up their children so badly that they deserved commitment, would be obliged to indemnify the State for the expense their carelessness put it to. The part of the message relating to the Reform School closes with the recommendation that feminine teachers should be employed wherever practicable, in order to refine and polish, as far as may be, the alumni.

About three weeks ago, there suddenly appeared on a window-pane in San Francisco the picture of a man's face. The report of the ghostly apparition caused great excitement. Thousands went to see it, and, finally, an enterprising showman, the Barnum of the city, bought it for $250. The next day, spiritual photographs on window-panes were plenty. There were masculine faces, and feminine faces, and dog faces, and pictures of roses, and various other things, and they were all offered for sale at $250 apiece. The market was overstocked. The excess of supply killed the demand entirely. We see that the same wonderful manifestation is now occurring at Salt Lake City. The window-panes are blossoming there into life-like portraits,—two or three of them to a pane. When the maker has reaped a harvest from popular credulity there, he will probably come still farther East, and, by next summer, we may expect to hear of wonderful portraits of persons burned to death in Chicago appearing on the windows of the buildings which will by that time cover their graves.

The inaugural address of President Juarez, delivered at the City of Mexico, Dec. 1, 1871, has just been translated into English and published. The master of loyal Mexico takes a most hopeful view of the situation,—a more hopeful one, perhaps, than he would now, when six weeks of unremitting effort have not availed to put down sedition. While admitting that "The country has appeared to be consuming itself with sterile struggles" since the Austrian yoke was finally lifted, he hints that the struggles were the natural result of that "instinct of the people, fighting to rid itself of old prejudices to which it has been enchained by the interests of the privileged classes." The message closes with an urgent appeal to the "Citizen-Deputies" to support the Administration in enforcing the laws impartially, and with a solemn promise to support and defend the Constitution.

The last report of the Rochester tragedy comes in the speech of the State-Prison Keeper, who calmly says that he is afraid the inmates of the Penitentiary will kill the negro Howard. Their sensitive natures are so excited by the criminal's presence that he cannot restrain them. The official proposes, however, to "keep Howard out of sight for about six months." In other words, he is to be punished by solitary confinement, because the officers cannot control the prisoners under their charge. When the "minions of the law" sneaked through back streets and dark alleys in Rochester from fear of a lawless rabble, we ought not, perhaps, to expect that these other minions should do anything but yield to this other lawless rabble; but there is a fine field for reform in both sets of officials.

Some bloodthirsty person, named Gray, has induced a bill into the California Legislature which contains in it a provision directing the city, at its own expense, to "bury the indigent sick."

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Sweeping Reform Contemplated by the Board.

Proposed Organization of a Department of Public Charities.

Long Bonds or Short Bonds—The Value of a School Teacher.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Cook County Commissioners assembled yesterday afternoon, in the County Treasurer's office. There were present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and White. Commissioner White presided.

MR. GAGE'S BILL AT LAST DISPOSED OF.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill of E. A. Gage, reported that he was entitled by law to a remuneration not exceeding $2 a day, and that the Board ought to pay him if the charges were reasonable.

The report was adopted.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved to take up the account.

It was so determined.

The bill amounting to $50, was taken up and ordered paid.

A SWEEPING REFORM CONTEMPLATED.

Commissioner Crawford moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there shall be, and is hereby, established a department of the public services of Cook County, which shall be known as the Department of Public Charities, which shall include the Poor House, Insane Asylum and farm, County Physician's and County Agent's office, and all the officials whomsoever connected with those institutions and offices, except the Medical Board of the County Hospital.

Second. The head of said department shall be the physician of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, who shall be known as Superintendent and Medical Director of Public Charities, who shall devote his entire time to the duties thereof, and shall receive as compensation $2,400 a year, which shall be in full payment for his services, and in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and charges for transportation.

Third. He shall have power to appoint an assistant, subject to the approval of this Board, who shall be known as Resident Physician at the Insane Asylum and Poor House, and shall reside thereat, and perform such duties as are now or may hereafter be required of him by competent authority, and shall receive as such compensation for his services $1,500 a year, together with board for himself, and family (if married), consisting of his wife and not more than two children under 12 years of age, which salary shall be in full for and in lieu of all fees, and perquisites, and charges for transportation.

Fourth. The said Superintendent and Medical Director shall have general supervision of the domestic economy as well as the sanitary and hygienic departments of the public institutions committed to his charge, and shall be held accountable for the most economical administration of their affairs compatible with the humane treatment of their unfortunate inmates. He shall visit the Poor House and Insane Asylum at least three times a week, for the purpose of inspection and consultation with the resident physician, upon such cases as might require it. He shall also visit the County Hospital, Jail, and County Agent's office as often as may be necessary to keep himself fully informed relative to the things therein as may properly come within the purview of the duties of his office, requiring of the County Physician such detailed duty daily at each of those institutions as may be necessary.

Fifth. The Superintendent and Medical Director shall make a report at the next March session of this Board, and quarterly thereafter, or oftener if required by the Board, showing the number of persons supported at the expense of the county, the number treated medically or surgically, cost of maintaining the institution, together with such other information as will furnish a clear statement of their general condition and utility; and for this purpose he shall have power to require all his subordinates to keep and report to him all statistics and facts requisite to inform him fully as to the matters under their charge respectively.

Sixth. So much of all resolutions and directions of this Board as conflicts with these resolutions is hereby rescinded.

LAID OVER.

Commissioner Harrison did not think it yet time to act on so important a matter. It was a change in the whole programme, one which he believed had the germ of a fine reform. It would be better to be laid over, and let the Board examine it in detail. From all he could learn of Dr. Miller, he was deserving of the salary of the man they would place there. As an individual, he would be glad to put his hand in his pocket and donate $100 to Dr. Miller to assist in the scheme, but he would not care to risk it at once. He would like to have time. He would like to have good officers elected, but he was unwilling to proceed without examination. If pressed, he would vote against it. Hence he moved that the resolution lie on the table till next Monday.

The Chair hoped the Board would have adjourned by Monday.

Commissioner Skelly would like to have more time to consider the question. He amended the motion by laying it over until Friday.

Commissioner Hitchcock said he understood the Committee on Poor House and Paupers were going to visit those establishments to-morrow (to-day), hence the question might well be postponed till Wednesday. The resolutions contained some subjects of great value, and met the views already expressed of the necessity for subordinating the actions under one head.

The motion prevailed, and the resolutions were postponed till Wednesday.

LONG OR SHORT BONDS.

The report of the Financial Committee, adopted on Friday, was taken up, and a motion made by Commissioner Stearns to reconsider it.

Commissioner Hitchcock was in favor of reconsidering.

Commissioner White, Commissioner Crawford in the chair, opposed the issue of long bonds on moral and financial grounds. Bonds with twenty years to run would necessitate the payment of the original sum raised and nearly half as much again in interest. He regarded this as an attempt to force the county to pay 120 or 140 per cent on its paper, which was as abhorrent to him as anything could be. He would not have postponed to a future generation the debt that ought to be paid to-day. Assuming that the bonds were sold at par, in two years and a half the interest would be 17½ per cent. If it were in the erection of jails and public buildings, when an equivalent would be left to the future, he would certainly side with the proposition. But this was not such a case. He would appropriate the tax levy as it came up.

Commissioner Hitchcock said they were attempting to fund not the current expenses of 1871-2, but a debt of long standing, much of which was for building, and on war bonds issued in 1863. He believed the Chicago bankers did not want the long bonds, but they could be sold in New York, where short county orders could not.

Commissioner Stearns was in favor of twenty year bonds.

The resolution was not reconsidered—yeas, 2; nays, as follows:

Yeas—Hitchcock, Stearns—2.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly—11.

THE ETERNAL BAILIFF QUESTION.

The bills of bailiffs, so far as they were properly certified, were taken up and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, with instructions to inquire whether the bailiffs profit by the payment of fees for serving processes, and, if not, who received the money thus collected.

MORE GREASING OF THE POOR.

A bill of Dymond and Sweetzer, for 17,900 pounds of beef and tallow for the Insane Asylum, for one month, at 7 cents a pound, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

THE VALUE OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.

The following items are from the pay roll at the Insane Asylum for one month:

Henry Rossman, baker	$50
Alfred Thompson, cook	50
Annie Thompson, assistant cook	20
Annie McAvoy, dining-room maid	20
Annie Teech, laundry maid	20
John D. Murray, driver	30
Maria Henze, (no occupation named)	20
Hattie F. Moulton, teacher	25

This is over and above board.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—A Patrolman Dismissed for Not Paying His Debts—The Detective Force Reduced to Six Men—How to Treat Violators of the Fire Ordinance.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan.

A COLORED MAN'S WRONGS.

Policeman Charles M. Newland and Florence Donohue, of the First Precinct, were charged with wilfully maltreating a citizen. The complainant was Horace Buckminster, of No. 1005 State street. The man alleged to have been wilfully maltreated, is William Stewart, an employe of Buckminster. He said he was going home on New Year's eve with a turkey which Buckminster had given him, and went into a candy store to get some "good things" for his children. When he returned to the street, he saw Newland and Donohue standing on the sidewalk. He asked the way to Taylor street, and Newland kicked him, called him a bad name, and told him to hunt Taylor street, as he had been watching him all night. He started off, and both the officers "make for him," and he ran and they followed him. When he reached his door, he was knocked down by them, and blood issued from a wound in his head.

Newland cross-examined him, and he stated that while running he threw off his coat and scarf, and, before he was struck, he turned toward the officers and said if they were not officers he would warm them both. He denied having been drunk, and having pulled off his coat at his doorstep and threatened to whip them.

Mr. Buckminster testified to Stewart's good character.

Fanny Hayes heard the first "lick," and saw the second "lick," and saw the officers beating Stewart on the sidewalk.

Adele Cole, who lives in the same house with Scott, an absent witness, swore that the policeman called at the house several times, and Scott told her that he was not, as he first intended, going to testify for Stewart, but for the police, as it was beneficial to keep on the "good side" of them.

Newland claimed that the prosecution was prompted by malice, and tried to elicit from Stewart that Bill Rosin and Martin Henry had told him to prosecute and they would stand the expense, but Stewart denied having been requested to do it by either of the men. He was actuated by a just motive.

The case went over until to-morrow, in order that the policemen could summon their witnesses.

DISMISSED FOR NOT PAYING HIS DEBTS.

Policeman DeLacey, of the Lake street squad, who contracted a debt and paid it after charges had been preferred against him, was up for a hearing, the case having been deferred on account of the absence of the creditor. The man was not present yesterday, but the Commissioners thinking that he had been "bought up" to remain away, and that the dodge of paying debts after charges were preferred justified an example being made, dismissed DeLacey from the force.

THE LITERARY OFFICER.

Policeman Wheeler Bartram, of the Third Precinct, was charged with disobedience of orders and inattention to duty, viz: not returning property which he took charge of during the great fire. He took a lot of valuable works from in front of the residence of E. H. McCagg, Esq., and carried them home, retaining possession of them until it became known to outside persons that he had them. He knew all the time that they belonged to Mr. McCagg. Bartram said he intended to return the books, but neglected to report to the Captain that he had them. A letter was received from Mr. McCagg, saying that he did not believe the officer intended to do wrong. This had great weight with the Board, and Bartram was mildly reprimanded, although the charge was one which merited dismissal, as President Talcott said, it would be overlooked on account of previous good conduct and strict attention to duty.

The resignations of Policemen W. H. Jourdan and Fred. Klausmann were received and accepted.

THE DETECTIVES.

Commissioner Rehm offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be, and he is hereby, instructed, to require all the patrolmen who are now detailed as detectives to report at once to him, and that he then proceed to detail therefrom six of them to detective service, and send the remainder of them to regular patrol duty, and that no men be hereafter detailed or paid as detectives except those stationed at the Central Station.

President Talcott said there ought to be a detective at the Police Headquarters all night. The men hereafter must attend to their business, or off would come their heads.

Commissioner Rehm said that the present system of having detectives at the precinct station houses was productive of jealousy. If an officer could not "work up" a case he would spoil its working up by another.

Commissioner Sheridan favored the system now in vogue. If a man was robbed and reported at the precinct station house, time would be lost by going to the Police Headquarters for a detective. He was surprised at the statement that there were officers in the force who would frustrate a job because it was in the hands of another.

Commissioner Rehm said it has been done, and he ought to know.

Commissioner Sheridan thought an officer who would put an impediment in the way of another ought to be discharged.

Commissioner Rehm said there were too many detectives.

President Talcott remarked that the sooner they were under the control of the Superintendent the better. If a man was wanted for any particular purpose, the Superintendent could detail the fittest detective to work it up.

The resolution was then adopted.

Commissioner Rehm moved that one of the detectives be detailed to remain at night at the Police Headquarters, so that an officer can be available at all times. Agreed to.

On motion, the Deputy Superintendent was instructed to remain at the headquarters at night, in order to have a "boss" at the helm during the absence of the General Superintendent.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The General Superintendent submitted the following order for the approval of the Board:

Captains of Police are hereby ordered to have the ordinances passed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, fixing the fire limits in their several precincts, strictly enforced. They will instruct the officers under their command to notify all parties violating any of the ordinances to immediately desist. Should they fail to so desist, they will instruct their officers to immediately arrest all parties violating any of said ordinances. They will also call the attention of their officers to the provisions of Section 6, Chapter 9, page 225, of the consolidated ordinances of the city of Chicago.

The section referred to reads:

Sheds not exceeding twelve feet in length at the peak or highest part thereof, and privies not exceeding ten feet square and twelve feet in height at the peak, may be constructed of wood, and shall not be subject to the provision of this chapter: *Provided*, That the term "shed" be so construed as to mean a structure with a roof sloaping one way, with one or more sides of said structure entirely open. But all depositories for ashes within or without the fire limits shall be built of brick or other fire-proof material, without wood in any part thereof.

The Board then adjourned.

THE RING ALDERMEN.

The Motion to Quash the Indictment of the Man Bailey Overruled.

Functions of Aldermen—They Are Included in the "Reason," as Well as the Letter of the Law.

Opinion of Judge Lambert Tree, Sitting in the Criminal Court.

Judge Lambert Tree, presiding in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning delivered the following opinion on the motion to quash an indictment in the Aldermanic bribery cases:

This is the case of the People against Michael B. Bailey, in which a motion was made to quash an indictment against said Bailey. The principal question presented and discussed on the argument, was whether the office of Alderman or member of a Common Council is embraced in the statutes of this State providing for the conviction and punishment of officers for the offence of bribery. The two sections of the statute having reference to the offence, so far as this case is concerned, read as follows:

SECTION 86. If any person, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, present, or reward, or any other thing, to any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk, Constable, Jailer, Attorney General, or State's Attorney, member of the General Assembly, or other officer, ministerial or judicial (or that such fees are allowed by law), with intent to bias the opinion or influence the decision of such Judge, Justice, or other officer, or to obtain an appointment or to procure any other person to office, or to execute any of the powers in him vested, or perform any duty of him required, with partiality or favor, or otherwise than is required by law, or in consideration that such officer hath appointed any person to any office, or exercised any power in him vested, or performed any duty of him required, with partiality or favor, or otherwise contrary to law, the person so giving, and the officer so receiving any money, bribe or present, reward, promise, contract, obligation, or security, with intent, or for the purpose or consideration aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and, on conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 87. Every person who shall offer or attempt to bribe any member of the General Assembly, Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk, Constable, Jailer, Attorney General, State's Attorney, or other ministerial or judicial officer, in any of the cases and for any of the purposes in the preceding sections, and every member of the General Assembly, Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk, Constable, Jailer, Attorney General, State's Attorney, or other ministerial or judicial officer, who shall propose or agree to receive a bribe in any of the cases mentioned in the preceding section, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding $500.

It is contended by the learned counsel, who appears in support of the motion, that an Alderman is not within the statute, because he is neither specifically named, nor is he a judicial or ministerial officer within the meaning of the law. The decision of the question turns therefore upon the construction to be given to the two sections which I have quoted. In construing statutes whether beneficial or penal, it has always been considered a safe rule of interpretation in searching for the intention of the Legislature to inquire as to the state of the common law before the passage of the statute, and also the occasion and necessity of the act, the mischief felt and the remedy in view. All the authorities lay down some such guide as this for arriving at the true meaning of any provision or words of a statute where they are not so explicit as not to admit of an argument. Testing the statute by this guide, a careful reading of the two sections quoted will show that in defining the offence of bribery the statute is simply declaratory of the common law. In every one of the instances specified in it any officer, legislative, judicial, or ministerial, was indictable at common law before the adoption of the statute. 2 Bish. on Crim. Law, Secs. 85, 87, 88. Hence the statute does not create any new offence, but only provides a new and severer punishment for an old one. Is it to be presumed that the Legislature, in creating a heavier punishment for the crime of bribery, intended that it should be any less general in its scope and application to all officers than the common law; or that one punishment should be meted out to Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables, Jailers, State's Attorneys, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers judicial or ministerial, and another and lighter punishment to Aldermen of cities? It seems evident to me that the law-making power designed by the act to provide a more thorough check to the offence in public officers and those dealing with them, by attaching to it a more ignominious punishment than existed at common law, and intended to apply it to all officers without distinction. "In construing a statute," says Chancellor Kent, "the intention is to be taken, or presumed, according to what is consonant to reason and good discretion." Would it be consonant to reason, that all officers, from the highest down to the meanest tide waiter, should be liable to the penalties inflicted by the statute against bribery, except Aldermen? This is the attitude assumed by the defendant upon this motion, in the construction placed by him upon the statute, for there is absolutely no other officer known to the laws of the State, who does not come within its terms. Where an interpretation leads to absurd results, or frustrates the evident object of the act, it should be rejected, if a more reasonable one can be put on it. (Rawson vs. The State, 19 Conn. 299.) It is true that penal statutes must be construed strictly, but in penal as in all others, the whole spirit as well as the letter of a statute must be respected, and where the whole context of the law demonstrates a particular intent of the Legislature to effect a certain object, some degree of implication may be called in to aid that intent. (Dorchester vs. United States, 5 Cranch 314.) But the statute is always to be so construed that it may have a reasonable effect agreeably to the intent of the Legislature, especially if the language is obscure. (Gore vs. Brazier, 3 Mass. 539.)

It is clear to my mind from a consideration of the whole scope and spirit of the statute and the objects evidently intended to be effected by it, that an Alderman is within the reason and mischief of the law. Is he within its letter? It is argued that he is not, because he is neither a judicial nor administrative official. If he be a judicial officer, as used in the statute, means to be one who shall discharge such duties as pertain to the administration of justice, then he certainly is not such officer; but, if to be such officer means one whose powers are discretionary to execute or withhold, according to his own view of what is necessary and proper, then the duties of an Alderman are in their nature judicial, and he may fairly come within the definition of such offices. "No interpretation can be admitted which is inconsistent with the language of the act fairly understood and considered with reference to the object and purpose of the law. Nor any which, although consistent with the words used, cannot give them some reasonable operation." Dwarris on Stats. 207. The statute having already provided for the punishment of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by specifically naming them, there are no other strictly judicial officers. It could not have been, therefore, the intention of the Legislature to have used these words, *other judicial officers*, which appear in the section at the end of the specific enumeration of officers in the restricted sense of persons who administer justice through the courts.

If this were so, the words would be mere surplusage because they can apply to nothing. If, however, the words *judicial officers* are construed in the more enlarged sense as applying to all persons holding any office involving the exercise of discretion and independent judgment, whose acts are official, are in the nature of commands, and who are not subject to question, or suit, or pecuniary liability for the effect of them, then the way is clear to give some force and effect to those words. They become words of the greatest importance, as embracing, with the word *ministerial*, every possible officer known to the law, not otherwise covered by specific enumeration.

What is the nature of many of the duties of an Alderman of the city of Chicago? The charter provides that he shall be *ex-officio* a conservator of the peace and fire warden. It further provides that the Common Council, of which he is a member, is vested with certain powers, such as approving of official bonds, regulating the erection of frame buildings in the fire limits, ordering the laying out, opening, and improvement of streets, establishing quarantine regulations, resulting penalties in the Police Court, establishing fire limits, and others which could be easily named. According to frequent decisions of the courts, these duties are all in their nature judicial, because they are powers which may be exerted or withheld in the officer's own judgment and discretion. Wilson vs. Mayor of New York, 1 Denio 599. Rochester White Lead Company vs. City of Rochester, 3 Comstock 463.

In the view which I take of the statute, and which I think is amply sustained by the authorities, I am of the opinion that the duties devolving upon an Alderman bring that officer within the spirit, reason, and letter of the Bribery act, and I shall therefore overrule the motion to quash the indictment.

Counsel for the defence, Mr. E. F. Runyan, took exception to the ruling of the Court.

State's Attorney Reed gave notice that he would be ready to proceed with the trial on Monday next. Mr. Runyan said he would not.

The New York *Independent* publishes a tabular report of its receipts for the last ten years, which shows that a little religion in a paper pays, but a good deal doesn't. In 1863 its cash receipts were $109,431, and in 1871, the sum total was $320,538. On the first working day of 1872 the receipts, up to 3 p. m., were $8,348.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Yearly Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Matron.

Transfer of Property—Election of Officers and Managers.

The managers of the Home of the Friendless held their annual meeting yesterday forenoon. The meeting was less in numbers than usual. The Secretary read the thirteenth annual report of the Home, expressing gratitude to God for the work done and the good accomplished, and specifying the kind of persons who ought to have charge of charitable labors of this kind. The similarity of the work of this year with that of former years was alluded to. Detailed information was given in regard to the financial affairs of the Home. The fire has destroyed three-fourths of the income of the Home. Very generous contributions have been made by various parties, for which due acknowledgment was made. Of these, the chief item was the liberal gift of A. T. Stewart, of New York. The loss of income was principally from the destruction of the Randolph street stores, belonging to the Burr estate. The report closed with thanks to the railroads and to the press, and some allusions to the extent of the relief work.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer made the following report:

Receipts.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1871	$ 440.21
Receipts and donations	5,387.56
Receipts from Randolph street stores	3,997.36
From Board of Trustees, etc.	761.18
Mosely Fund	836.56
From sale of lot to Morley	798.00
From estate of Mrs. Wilcox	90.00
Gas rebate	12.00
Sundries	211.00
Chicago Relief Fund	809.00
Stewart Fund	400.00
Total	$14,378.55
Disbursements.	
Current expenses	$11,057.77
Repairs	345.63
Interest paid	300.00
Insurance on Home building	200.00
Special assessments	678.04
Special assessments on other property	43.74
Money paid to guaranty mortgages against property of E. B. Lincoln	120.00
Total	$13,441.18
Balance on hand	936.32
BURR MISSION.	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1871	$299.71
From Randolph street stores	1,797.46
Interest	1,374.40
Gas rebate	14.14
Total	$3,469.76
Total expenses	2,461.08
Balance on hand	$1,000.68
HOME SCHOOL.	
Total receipts	$1,281.10
Total expenses	1,208.08
Balance on hand	$73.02
Total amount on hand in treasury of all the institutions	$1,702.62

MATRON'S REPORT.

Mrs. Grant, the Matron of the Home, presented the following report:

The past year has been one of unusual interest to the Home. Our family at its commencement, numbered 77. Each month has added many new faces, both young and old,—accompanied with the usual variety of color, nationality, and religious beliefs,—each with an individuality! Not one sober or sane has been refused, and often we feel called upon to exercise large charity upon those points, for it is not the whole who most need the physician.

The number admitted to the Home the past year is 1,582, of whom 1,008 were adults, and 574 children. This does not include the second and third weeks in October. Of those weeks the record would be, that the entire house, with all its recommendations and strength, were used for the sufferers. There was no time to record names, but the needs of each were kindly met. Two hundred and ten meals have been given to men, whose appetite did full justice to their request.

During the year 1,440 have gone out from the Home. Adults, 880; children, 560. Many of the latter have been temporarily here, with the mother as in hospital, or in some instances in Bridewell. Others have come and gone with their natural protection. Fifty-eight have gone to permanent homes in the city or country. We hear often from them, and from many who have gone from the Home in former years. The tidings are generally pleasant, often delightful; the little one bringing sunshine, when the rays had been scarce discernible, or giving solace to the wail, "I have lost my children, and am desolate," Isa. 49: 21. Thirty-one have died, all but one younger than two years. The general health of the family has been good.

In the school room, the average number has been about 48. In the Industrial Department, 25 girls, between the ages of 13 and 17, have been instructed in the various domestic activities of a home, and particular attention given to the primary and other branches of education, in which they were specially deficient. One woman of 30, of Canadian birth, who knew nothing of letters or figures, learned in a few weeks to read and write tolerably well.

The eldest of the Industrial girls married soon after leaving the Home, and is now far away, exerting an influence that, we trust, is better for having been here. The suitable caring for and assisting this class of girls, is a work full of difficulties, a constant instructing of those that oppose themselves. Yet, their evident dissatisfaction with the past, the little improvement, day by day, their interest in their studies, and work, and especially in their evening Scripture recitations, gives great promise of good, though that result must be slowly reached.

We would express our sincerest thanks to all in the city, and country, who have helped to fill our store-rooms with the good things so necessary to life and health, as well as our hearts with their kindly expressed interest and sympathy. Thus have their benefactions helped us to relieve much suffering that has come to our knowledge, as well as to our door. Especially would we record with gratitude to God, our great deliverance from the devouring flames, when all human help was as nought, and only His word who stayeth the wind and the waves, could say, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

The report was adopted.

A brief report was read from T. Austin, teacher of the Burr Industrial School.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

The following resolution was presented by Mrs. Charles Wheeler, and adopted:

Resolved, That the President, Vice President, Secretary, and the managers chosen from the city at large shall have power to lease, sell, bargain, and convey, by deed or otherwise, any real estate now belonging, by purchase or bequest, to the Chicago Home of the Friendless.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers and representatives from the churches to be elected for the ensuing year:

President—F. D. Gray.
Vice President—Mancel Talcott.
Secretary—E. M. Boring.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. D. Gray.
Treasurer—N. B. Kidder.
Matron—Mrs. J. Grant.
Managers—Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. Anna M. Gibbs, Mrs. M. B. Judd, Mrs. Van H. Higgins, Mrs. H. Z. Culver, Mrs. James Larmon, Mrs. Caleb Morgan, Mrs. Robert Harte, Mrs. Dr. Banks, Mrs. N. P. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Gray.

Baptist Churches—First Church—Mrs. J. F. Gillett, J. M. Marshall, P. F. W. Peck. Second Church—Mrs. Alonzo Snider, J. B. Storey. Michigan Avenue Church—Miss Etta Barnett, Mrs. Daniel Tillinghast. University Place Church—Mrs. Prof. Arnold. Union Park Church—Mrs. S. A. Scribner, Mrs. F. B. Wilkie. North Church—Mrs. H. L. Bristol, Mrs. Waldo. Fifth Church—Mrs. O. L. Parker. Indiana Avenue Church—Mrs. Van Winkle. Farwell Church—Mrs. J. Bartlett. Western Avenue Church—Mrs. J. S. Williams.

Universalist and Unitarian Churches.—St. Paul Universalist—Mrs. E. F. Pulsifer. Church of the Redeemer—Mrs. W. Woodard. Unity Church—Mrs. W. C. Dow. Church of the Messiah—Mrs. G. P. Gore. Third Unitarian—Mrs. J. D. Ward.

Presbyterian Churches—First Church—Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. George Ladd, Mrs. [illegible] Buell. Second Church—Mrs. James Couch, Mrs. Edward Ely, Mrs. R. C. Meldrum. Third Church—Mrs. Sanford Johnson, Mrs. Stead. Seventh Church—Mrs. McLeash. Eighth Church—Mrs. Whitney. Ninth Church—Mrs. Culver. Fullerton Avenue Church—Mrs. H. G. Shefford. North Church—Mrs. General Webster, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. C. H. McCormick. Jefferson Park Church—Mrs. Dr. Patterson. Hyde Park Church—Mrs. James Wadsworth.

Methodist Churches—Trinity—Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, Mrs. Anna Reed. Clark Street—Mrs. Prof. Wheeler, Mrs. B. F. Quean. Grace—Mrs. J. B. Hobbes. Centenary—Mrs. E. H. Gammon, Mrs. Simeon Powell. Ada Street—Mrs. Brewster. Grant Place—Mrs. E. M. Bonny. Michigan Avenue—Mrs. Charles Smith. Park Avenue—Miss Etta Springer. St. John's—Miss Martha Rand. Simpson—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Forsyth. Maxwell Street—Mrs. Daggett. Western Avenue—Mrs. Kendall.

Episcopal Churches—St. James', Mrs. Perry Smith, Mrs. Jewett. Grace—Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Martin Andrews. St. John's—Mrs. Atkins. St. Peter's and St. Paul's—Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson. Christ—Mrs. Henry Long.

Congregational Churches—First—Mrs. L. M. Moore, Mrs. Singer. Plymouth—Mrs. F. A. Stevens, Mrs. O. M. Hough. New England—Mrs. F. M. Cragin, Madame Blatchford. Union Park—Mrs. O. B. Boynton, Mrs. Roberts. Bethel Hill. Tabernacle—Mrs. Wm. Loutz, Mrs. W. B. Bullen.

Swedenborgian Churches—Mrs. C. W. Sandford, Mrs. A. T. Hall.

Friends'—Mrs. Isabella Jones.

Christian—Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Evanston Churches—Mrs. N. Somers, Mrs. N. L. Iglehart, Mrs. J. H. Kedzey, Mrs. Murray, Miss Blaikie.

Highland Park Churches—Mrs. S. P. Williams.

Lake Forest Churches—Mrs. C. B. Farwell.

Kenwood Churches—Mrs. C. S. Williams.

Thatcher Churches—Mrs. Wm. Thatcher.

Riverside Churches—Mrs. Dr. Hollister and Mrs. Peabody.

The nominees were unanimously elected.

The meeting adjourned.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Arraignment of the Prisoners in the Criminal Court—Administrations—Claims Allowed Against the Peck Estate—Suit Against the City for a Broken Leg—Steamboat vs. Railroad.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Seventeen prisoners charged with various crimes were yesterday arraigned to plead. Six only, of the whole number, acknowledged guilt. George Dougherty pleaded guilty of the larceny of an eight dollar coat, the property of William Weihe, and was sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

—Daniel O'Brien for the larceny of a coat and pair of pants from Simon Mendelsohn, was sentenced to the County Jail for ten days.

—Michael Thias for the larceny of a three-dollar scarf from John M. Carroll, was sent down for ten days.

—John Ledberry and Joseph Howe, indicted for robbery, with violence to the person of Henry C. Starck, from whom they stole a $3 hat, were remanded until sentence day.

—John Winter having acknowledged that he maintained "a certain common, ill-governed, and disorderly house, to the encouragement of noise," was remanded.

—A second indictment against George Dougherty, who had been sentenced to the County Jail, which charged him with the larceny of a $9 pair of pantaloons, was allowed to remain pendant over him, conditioned for his good behavior in the future.

COUNTY COURT.

James Fitzgerald was appointed to administer upon the estate of Francis Rooney, under bond of $5,300.

—John Tilford was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Keller, under bond of $1,100.

—Claims were allowed against the estate of the late P. F. W. Peck, in favor of the Union National Bank, for $25,897.79; Galveston Railroad Company for $15,680; and the National Bank of Illinois for $2,860.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Alstea, Devoe & Co., against Perry & Brother, for $678.31.

—An action on the case was instituted by Charlotte Speer (and her husband), to recover from the city damages for the breaking of Charlotte's leg. It is charged that the plaintiff was proceeding, some time in November, 1870, upon Milwaukee avenue, when, by reason of a defective sidewalk, she was dumped into an excavation, fracturing her leg.

CIRCUIT COURT.

An action on the case was commenced against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, by F. W. Myers & Co., in which the damages are laid at $10,000. The plaintiffs sue as owners of the steamboat Chicago Belle, and claim for injuries said to have resulted to the vessel by the placing, by defendant, of obstructions in the Calumet River, so as to render it unnavigable.

LAKE FRONT MATTERS.

Letters from Messrs. W. J. Barney and Belding Bros.—The Former Gentleman Charges that there was a Combination to Resist the Payment of Rent.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Sunday issue you published my name among others who refuse to pay rent for locations on lake front. I wish to say that I paid my rent last week, and have the receipt therefor. It is true, however, that I had heard of the combination to refuse payment just before the Collector called on me, and was told that it was nearly universal. I told the Collector that I wished the delay of a day or so to inquire into the matter. After he left I consulted some friends, lessees like myself, and we came to the conclusion that, whatever technical objections might exist, honor left us no option. We had solicited and accepted from the city permission to build, and were honorably bound to fulfil the conditions imposed. I therefore sent to the Comptroller's office, the next morning, and paid the rent demanded. In conclusion, and as a sort of apology for those who have acted differently, I would say that, if their permits are couched in the same terms as mine, it may be a legal question whether the rent can be demanded except quarterly, or, perhaps, yearly.

W. J. BARNEY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Sunday under the head of "Pay or clear out," in giving a list of merchants on the Lake Front "who refuse to pay," you say Belding Bros. boldly state that "the city has no right to collect it." We have not refused to pay our rent, or even thought of doing so, but are ready to pay it and all other just claims against us. Yours, truly,

BELDING BROS. & CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday Jan. 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 15 in s e ¼ of Block 5, in w ½ Section 5, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $600.

Sedgwick st, s of North av, w f, 25 feet, dated Oct. 25, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Canal st, s w corner of Henry st, e f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $8,000.

Indiana av, 50 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x180 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $3,500.

North Reuben st, 25 ft n of Cornelia st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $600.

Vedder st, w of Larrabee st, s f, 22x97½ ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $600.

State st, s w corner of Queen place, e f, 45 ft to alley, dated Sept. 25, 1871; consideration, $4,050.

Sampson st, 144 ft w of Throop st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, 260 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 98x170 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $2,800.

Indiana av, n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 10x170 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Blue Island av, s w of Sixteenth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 22, 1871; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 21 and 22 in Block 11 in Davis' s w ¼ of Section 28, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 7 of Lots 3 and 4 in Block 41 in Section 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,800.

Van Buren st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 50 ft, to alley, dated June 27, 1871; consideration, $11,000.

Arnold st, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 36 and 37 in Block 4 of McChesney's n w ¼ of Section 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $200.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

An Extraordinary Canary.

One of the most remarkable instances of endurance and sagacity in the ornithological line, is at present to be seen on South Halsted street, in the shape of an elderly canary, that has now reached the age of twelve years, and is still as spirited a songster as he was ten years ago. What is more surprising in regard to this wee bit of melody, is the fact that it has been stone blind for two years past, and "looks" down, with contempt on its younger mates at their dearth of music, and still warbles his delicious music from his own "song-book" with volume enough to compensate for their short-comings. When darkness first came upon the little fellow he experienced much difficulty in locomotion, and was constantly coming in contact with wires of the cage, or with the perches thereof. By degrees his birdship was taught caution, and now he is perfectly sure-footed. He moves about with a method wonderful to observe. On going from perch to perch, he climbs along by the wires, at each step putting out the foot as carefully as the blind man his cane, and when he has reached the desired position he tunes up with great volubility as if in self-congratulation of his superior accomplishment. In walking on the floor of his cage he uses the same precautions, and in his daily ablutions observes all the forms and customs in vogue among his more fortunate companions. In this performance, it is noticeable, however, that he never forgets his infirmity, for he washes his head with the utmost care, always avoiding contact between his claws and any portion of the feathers in the vicinity of his sightless eyes. Such sagacity in a bird so fragile is really astonishing, and this little blind musician is the pride of his owner, the wonder of the neighborhood, and, we suppose, the envy of his feathered brethren.

Another Fatal Affray.

On New Year's Eve there occurred a fight in the saloon No. 605 Union street, which was participated in by several men. Chairs, mallets, and beer glasses were freely used, and one of the rioters, named John Strausse, was struck on the head and fatally injured. He died on Sunday evening, and the police yesterday arrested Peter Cole and John Dedrich, who were engaged in the fracas. These two men, on the evening of the affray, were standing on the sidewalk in front of the saloon, and one of them, who was very drunk, shoved his hand through a pane of glass in the saloon window. The proprietor, Jacob Strausse, came out and swore at them, and they soon after went away. Returning in about an hour, they called for beer, which was served to them. Strausse then mentioned the broken glass to them, and became very angry when Cole and Dedrich denied that they had smashed it, and seized a mallet and threatened violence to Cole. Cole seized the mallet from his grasp, and then the fight commenced, which ended in John Strausse receiving a fatal injury. Besides Strausse, Cole and Dedrich, there were also in the saloon Henry and Frank Wendt, who also took part in the affray, which was very lively for a time, and ended in Cole and his party being driven into the street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of Strausse, and will do so to-day.

Announcements.

A meeting of the policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company will be held at No. 70 West Lake street, on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

—George O. Barnes, of Kentucky, will [illegible] in the United Presbyterian Church [illegible] preach [illegible], every evening this week.

—Annie Sample, a lady well known in this city, will lecture, on Thursday evening next, at Central Hall, on "The Crucifixion of Christ, or the Apostolic Faith Regenerated."

—The Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches will hold its sessions to-morrow, at Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church will be held on Wednesday evening. See advertisement.

—The annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening in the Court room in Congress Hall, on Congress street, east of Wabash avenue. All members of the Academy are expected to attend.

—Girls wanting first-class places can be supplied, free of charge, by applying, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., at the office of the Ladies' Christian Union, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets.

—The annual meeting of the Managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the new building on Halsted street, near Centre, to-day, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Reports will be presented, and officers for the coming year elected.

Personal.

John M. Rountree, Esq., after an absence of two years from this city, has returned again to resume his profession,—the law,—and has associated with him Mr. P. McHugh, a gentleman of high legal attainments.

—Messrs. N. Thomas, P. Emery, J. Jonas, and J. Schilling, painters in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, "tender their sincere thanks to that corporation for its liberal donation of $160, in this their hour of need." The Northwestern has done the handsome thing by all its employes who were sufferers by the great conflagration.

—The Norwegian paper *Scandinaven* of the 5th inst. has an elaborate article by the Norwegian pastor, C. I. P. Peterson, a member of the Academy of Sciences, containing the most important points of its constitution and history and transactions, and enumerating the various collections in its museum and library, which the fire destroyed. After giving these facts, he makes an appeal to the scientific men and naturalists of Norway to assist in the restoration of the collections by forwarding to our Academy specimens of the Norwegian fauna and flora and minerals, as well as scientific books and maps.

A Brutal Husband.

A brutal fellow named Hugh Closford, who lives at No. 247 Twentieth street, was arrested last evening for ill-using his wife. He assaulted her without provocation, knocked her down with his fist, and kicked her on the head and body so bad and frequently that she became insensible, and remained in that condition for two hours. Dr. McWilliams was called in to attend her, and found that she was covered with bruises. He did not make a critical examination, as she screamed when touched, and hence could not give an opinion as to whether or not she sustained serious injury. Closford was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Street Police Station. He has been in custody several times for maltreating his wife, but escaped each time with a light fine. It is to be hoped that he will be severely punished, for such a brute as he ought not to be permitted to live among civilized people.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 92 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	22			To 7 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	25	29.14	N. W., g. v.	
2:00 p. m.	28	29.10	W., g. v.	
7:00 p. m.	31	29.40	S. W., g. v.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

Bradford Ripley, whose father resides at No. 364 Monroe street, is missing. He left Madison, Wis., last Saturday, for Chicago, and as he had a gold watch worth $150 with him, it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

—A German named F. Pfeiffer, while walking on the Fort Wayne Railroad track, near the city limits, on Sunday afternoon, was assaulted by three men, and robbed of $20. The robbers were arrested yesterday, and committed to jail for trial.

—John Murphy, of No. 500 Archer avenue, was knocked down by a Madison street car, near the corner of Dearborn street, last evening, and, falling on the track, had both his legs somewhat injured by the wheels. A policeman procured an express wagon and took him home.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Catherine Brady, who resided in the town of Lake. Last Saturday she fell down a flight of steps in the rear of her house, and, alighting on the ground head first, fractured her skull. Death resulted in a few hours from concussion of the brain. She was 49 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. W. Warren, manager of the "Pilgrim" Panorama, has been arrested at Columbia, S. C., under a warrant issued at the instance of Congressman R. B. Elliott, charging a violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to allow that Congressman's wife and other colored females to occupy seats among the whites.

—The Hon. Elisha Cook, a native of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., who migrated to San Francisco in 1850, died in that city on Sunday evening. Mr. Cook defended with signal ability those members of the famous "Vigilance Committee," who were indicted for having taken matters into their own hands at a time when the lives and property of the people found no protection at the hands of the law. The last famous case in which Mr. Cook was engaged was that of the California murderess, Mrs. Laura Fair, and it was through his masterly and persistent efforts as Chief Counsel, that the neck of his noted client was saved from the halter.

—R. Boyington, of Sherman, Me., sat at his table with his wife, nine children, seven grand-children, two sons-in-law and two daughters-in-law, in all 22, on Christmas Day. Mr. Boyington was married when he was 31 years of age, and the youngest child is now 12.

—The Washington *Patriot* of Jan. 5 says:

The announcement of the death of George W. Brent, long and favorably known in this community as one of the most popular and able of the bar of our sister city Alexandria, will sadden a large circle of his friends and acquaintances in the District of Columbia and Virginia. Colonel Brent was an ardent Union man during the rise of our national troubles, and as a Whig of the olden time, supported the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. He served in the State Convention of Virginia in 1861, where his course was marked with great zeal and ability. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he attached himself, with the hearty ardor and sincerity of his nature in the cause of his State, serving with distinction through the war. Mr. Brent suffered severe injury in the catastrophe at Richmond by the falling of a floor in the capitol building, from which he was but slowly recovering.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 8d; No. 2 spring, 11s 4d; white, 12s 11d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 60s for new. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—1:20 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 8—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅝. Bonds, '62, 91; '65, 92½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 92. Tallow, 48s 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Rentes, 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—Eve.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 10⅝d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales 30,000 bales; speculation and export, 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—White wheat, 12s; red spring amber, 11s 4d@11s 9d; red winter, 12s 1d. Flour, 26@30s.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—With 6,260 beeves for the week and 3,150 to-day, 101 cars at Communipaw, 77 at One-hundredth street, and 16 at Weehawken, the market was strong and active, recovering more than it lost the middle of last week. All were sold, closing rates being best. Very few Texans on sale at 9@9½c; thin Illinois at 10@10½c; fair at 11c; good to extra at 12@13c, av strong 11½c, with scarcely medium quality; 7 cars, fat at 9½c; 3 cwt Illinois steers sold at 12@13c; 3 cars rough Missouri, av 7 cwt at 10½c, 57 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Ohio, av 7 cwt at 10¾@11c; 8 cars av 6 cwt, Cherokees at 9½c.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 7,300, making 18,000 for the week. Prices continue to improve; trade is very active; thin sheep sell at 6½c; medium to good, 7@7½c; prime and extra, 7¾@8½c; sales 1 car coarse Illinois, av 77 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car Ohio, av 78 lbs, at 7c; 2 cars, av 90 lbs, at 7½c; 8 cars, av 91 lbs, at 8c; 1 car Canadas, av 132 lbs, at $6.20 per head.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,400; 19,300 live, with 1,015 dressed, for the week. Market steady. Live at $5.00; 18½c for cars lot at 200 lbs; Ohios range 5@5¼c; city dressed selling at 5¾@6¼c; light pigs, 7c; Western dressed, 5@5¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Atlantic Mills cotton goods advanced. The A brand of heavy sheetings are up to 14c; the H, to 13½c; and the Pacific extra to 13½c. The advance in the price of cotton is the cause of this improvement.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; sales, 1,000; middling upland, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls. Cornmeal, unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring in store, $1.52@1.58; No. 1 spring in store, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.63@1.65; amber Western, $1.70@1.75; white $1.70@1.78. Rye steady; Western, 92½c afloat. Barley, unchanged. Malt, unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 52,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 78@79c; old in store, 78c; afloat, 81c. Oats, unchanged; receipts, 12,000 bu.

EGGS—Firm, 35@37c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19¼@21c. Sugar, fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba and English Island, 9@9½c. Molasses firm at 45@50c. Rice steady at 8¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23¼@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.25@14.37; old mess, $13.25@13.37; prime, $12.50; new prime mess, $14.00; January, $14.37; April, $14.75. Beef quiet: mess, 8@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams quiet. Tierce unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at 5¼@5¾c. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles dull; Cumberland, 7c; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7¾c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 25@34c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A very large crowd of citizens and strangers of both sexes were on change to see the Grand Duke, which interfered so with business that little could be done.

COTTON—Higher and unchanged; 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat firm, a shade higher, but moved slow at the advance. No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.30 in elevator; No. 3 red winter, $1.50@1.57; No. 2 do, $1.55@1.57. Corn inactive; easier; No. 2 on track, 40@41c; do in elevator, 43½@44c; yellow, 41c. Oats buoyant; higher; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39½c in bulk; 44½@45½c sacked. Barley, steady; Iowa spring, 65@70c. Rye, firm; No. 2, 76@77c.

HIGHWINES—[illegible] doing done.

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] steady; mess, $13.25. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c, loose. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Lard firm, and generally held at 8½c.

CATTLE—Better grades scarce; range, $2.00@4.50.

HOGS—Excited and higher at $4.00@4.50; bulk of sales, $4.25@4.40.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter, $1.48; No. 2 held at $1.40. Corn dull at 53c. Oats firmer; held at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 21@21½c in car lots; 22@22½c in trade lots; crude, $4.00@4.05.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.37½@8.12; State, $7.00@7.25; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00@7.50. Wheat firm; Western and State red, $1.60@1.61; amber, $1.67. Corn in fair demand; mixed, 71@72c. Oats dull; white, 54@55c; black, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $15.25. Lard, [illegible]c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Western superfine, $5.75@6.37½; extra, $6.75@7.50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet; white Southern, 65@69c; yellow, 67@69c. Oats dull at 53@58c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally firm for winter wheat. Flour advanced. Wheat, asking $1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn—sales 85,000 bu No. 2 at 60c. Barley—sales 3,000 bu Wisconsin at 25c. Oats and rye neglected.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—TOBACCO—Active; sales 88 hhds trash at 5¼@6c; lugs, 6½@7½c; low to medium leaf, 8@12c.

COTTON—In fair demand and higher at 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and firm; wheat $1.65@1.70 for choice red and white. Corn, shelled and sacked, 63@64c. Oats, prime, 50c. Rye, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Very firm; demand active; sales prime leaf lard in kegs at 10c; sugar-cured hams, 13½@14c. Bulk clear rib, 6½@6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@7c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7¾@8c, packed and on orders; mess pork, held at $14.00.

WHISKEY—88@89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Excited and higher; low middling, 20@20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, full prices asked; nominal, $13.50. Lard quiet, and held firm at 8½@9c. Bulk meats quiet, and held firm; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6½@6½c. Bacon quiet, and held firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib and clear, 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher at $4.20@4.50. Receipts, 5,400.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.47½; No. 2 red, $1.48. Corn steady; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48½c; yellow, 49½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—In fair demand, and higher.

CLOVERSEED—Dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats firm; No. 2, 33½c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 41½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 65c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 65c.

HOGS—In fair demand but lower at $4.25@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO paying over one per cent per month, FOR SALE. Buildings, centrally located, renting for $600 per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $180 per month, gold, price $17,000, currency. 100 acres adjoining Lake Park, 20 minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $40,000, gold. I have many other chances where smaller amounts can be invested with pay 12 per cent per annum. DAN. A. BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, 330 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A LONG AND TEDIOUS TRIP.

Arrival in Chicago of Eight Hundred California Passengers.

Twenty Days Consumed in Coming Across the Continent.

The Delay Occasioned by Snow Drifts and Mismanagement.

Half the Time Lost Spent on Side Tracks Between Ogden and Medicine Bow.

A Terrible Catastrophe Providentially Averted.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the Northwestern Railroad landed in this city three hundred and fifty passengers who had been delayed on the Pacific Railroad. Some of them left San Francisco on the 19th ultimo, and had, consequently, been confined in their gilded cages nearly three weeks. Long confinement had not, however, inured them to captivity. All of them were weary, hungry, indisposed, and thoroughly satisfied with railroad riding. Some of them left this city by the early trains yesterday morning, sure now to reach their destinations. But most of them stopped over a few hours to recuperate their exhausted energies, and to see the devastation of burnt-out Chicago.

The trains west of Ogden, which is something over eight hundred miles this side of San Francisco, have not been detained, except by ordinary accidents during the winter. Since the 21st ultimo no trains have left Ogden very irregularly for eastern points. Nearly all the delay has been between Percy and Cheyenne, a distance of 130 miles, in creeping over which brief space the first train out was occupied nearly two weeks. The present season, as compared with former seasons in the mountains, has been one of unusual rigor. The first winter after the opening of the Pacific Railroad, considerable trouble and delay was experienced. The snow-sheds were either burned or broken in by the great weight of the snow, and the track was left unprotected in deep cuts and gullies where protection was most needed. The delay of that winter on all serious inconveniences upon travellers, and not expense upon the company. Since that time the snow-sheds have been constructed, delays seldom long continued. A train would be stopped two or three days upon some portions of the route, and make the rest of the trip without hindrance. The experiences of this winter have been different. One stoppage in a snowdrift has been only the prelude to innumerable others more serious and disastrous.

From some of the through passengers who have missed sufficient equitably to permit of their giving a detailed account of their experiences, we have gleaned the facts which we give herewith.

THE WORK WHICH OCCASIONED THE TROUBLE.

On the 21st of December, intelligent passengers inform us that, as near as they could tell, the fall of snow did not any where exceed twelve inches in depth. It was light and dry, and was easily blown from place to place. For some days succeeding the storm strong westerly and northwesterly winds blew immense drifts into the cuts and gullies along the track. In some cuts sometimes as high the roofs of the cars. Wherever the snow drifted it packed closely. The engine could make no impression on it, and they never ventured to proceed until the track was entirely clear. The snow plows operated at this difficulty, frequently several times during the passage of the train. Great care had to be used to avoid such contingencies. So rapid would the snow accumulate behind the plows that the passage of a train the track would again rendered impossible.

Snow plows were scattered all through the line, from Ogden to Cheyenne, but their numbers fell far short of the exigencies of the case. Laborers were distributed on the principal cuts, to the number of 25 to 100. The aggregate number employed could not have been short of 1,200, yet these proved very inadequate to the situation. The dissatisfaction of the case was fully appreciated by the company, consequently they were poorly prepared.

THE PASSENGERS PASSED THE TIME

as well as they could. There was at first a great deal of smoking and card-playing, united with the imbibition of whiskey; second, a great deal of reading, and third, a great deal of sleeping. As Dr. Lincoln used to say; and, third, a moderate amount of religion on Sundays.

There were four trains that were snowed in for any length of time,—these leaving San Francisco on the 19th, 20th, 22d, and 26th. Many of the passengers were drug-eaters, and they were those which suffered the most. The 19th train was over 500 persons all told. Quite a number had just arrived on the Pacific mail steamer from China and Japan, and the Union Pacific offered a discount of 33 1/3 to get them to go over. These persons felt very much irritated at the delay, and believed that they were to be detained at Omaha. Other through passengers felt considerable indignation at the delay, and made some demonstrations. Among the latter were several Germans, one of whom, a member of the British Consular force, was among those belonging to the train. He was at one of the north stations, and on the train before the confinement began. He was through with only an ordinary valise, and had no bedding. He added to his temper. Another Englishman, Russian Consul at San Francisco, a jolly fellow, was also among the passengers. He did not indulge in philippics, though his name would have warranted the same. Governor Haight, late of California, and his newly elected colleague, A. A. Sargent, were among the unfortunates. Several army officers were along, rather for show than use, as they had no baggage. There was also one of a reddish tu be seen along the entire route. Rev. R. Anthony was on the way from San Francisco to Washington on other business.

BAND TACK AND COFFEE

with the rest, and was happy. Two clergymen on board, on Sunday, as soon as the train was halted their services to conduct divine worship on Sunday. One of them officiated, the music being by a cabinet organ played by a young lady on board, and the other was to officiate, but he would also have officiated, but the conductor finding upon consulting the travelers, that the majority would be Catholics, the Protestant service was omitted. On the Sabbath divine service was omitted. On the 24th Rev. Mr. Morrow, from Allegheny City, and the other Rev. Mr. Devoe, of Newark, N. J.

THE TERRIBLE DELAY.

The detention was especially disagreeable and trying to many of the passengers, some of them had had a long voyage at sea, others having urgent business, and nearly all desiring to reach various destinations during the holiday season. Preparations were directed to make good time because their wedding day was fixed by the bridal week, and delay might be fatal. Others had the orange-flowers will not either, or the bride's cake become stale before they got their destination.

THE FEED.

Use of the trains was supplied with a hotel car, the car having gone West under the special charge of Mr. Medbery, formerly of the Evening Post. Every thing—mere accidental, but very fortunate circumstance. Persons on the train to which it was attached had regular meals with the exception of people on the other trains fared poorly. Some had brought along a liberal supply, and were participating freely. But these soon exhausted, and then the car was called into requisition. The experiences of this winter have been different. One stoppage in a snowdrift has been only the prelude to innumerable others more serious and disastrous.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The [illegible] Signature.

Literary Miscellany—Gossip at Home and Abroad.

Portland Enterprise.

At last we have the long-promised *Kansas Magazine*, bearing the imprint of the Kansas Magazine Publishing Company, at Topeka, and the date of January, 1872. For an initial number, it has made an exceedingly creditable start; and, in its editorial conduct, good judgment has been shown in not making too premature a local magazine, but giving its contents a variety and general interest. By a another odd coincidence, the Western writers represented all furnish poetry. They are Channing, Hay, and Townsend; the first contributing a very pleasant picture of "The Wulnu Lake," in the Vale of Cashmere; the second, a little cattle "Words;" and the last, a story of "The Mormon's Old Wife," in verse, in which Mr. Townsend has invented a rather prosaic polygamic fact with very romantic hues. The remaining articles, twenty-one in number, we presume are furnished by Western writers; and, of these, eleven are on Western topics, viz.: "The Wyandotte Convention,"—a rather superficial, and yet interesting, sketch of this famous political gathering, by Colonel William A. Phillips; "Athanatos," a *post mortem* kind of sketch, which gives a brief, but graphic, picture of life in Kansas during the pro-slavery troubles; "The Summer of 1861, and the Summer of 1871,"—a journal of travel in the West, by R. S. McCabe; a biographical sketch of the late Albert D. Richardson, more especially in his identification with Kansas, by John J. Ingalls; an able written paper on "Kansas Railroads," by Milton W. Reynolds; "Border Annals,"—the first of a series of historical papers by Charles B. Wilkinson, and devoted to The Confederate occupation of St. Joseph, Mo.; a sketch of the General Council of the Indian Territory which was held at Okmulgee in December, 1870, by F. W. Cockley; a very interesting sketch of Oliver Brown [illegible] of John Brown, who was killed with his father, at Harper's Ferry, by F. B. Sanborn; "The Great Salt Lake," a paper in which R. P. Stanton develops the philosophy of their rivers and streamlets, and shows how they can be made available for irrigating the Plains; "Black Jack,"—a story of frontier life, by Deane Monahan; and "A-beone," a collection of short, spicy paragraphs, commenting on current Western news. The other papers are: "Nervy," by Hesper Keith,—a graphic sketch of an episode in every-day life, which is the best written article in the magazine; a criticism of "Darwinianism," by J. W. Roberts; "Footprints,"—a sophomorical Essay, by Cora M. Downs; "Reminiscences of Thaddeus Stevens," by Mary H. ——; "A Plea for Housekeepers," by Mrs. Hattie McCoy North; and six poems by various poetical aspirants, none of which are worth making a note of. We have been particular to specify each article, because it is the first number of the magazine, and that the reader may form an idea of its comprehensive character. It is not free from the faults which mark a first to many a first one. Some of the papers are too unimportant for publication. There is too much mere rhyming, and a great deal of slipshod, good-reading; but, allowing for these faults, which will undoubtedly find correction, the magazine has made a brave start, and gives every promise of future usefulness. In its mechanical make-up, it is very neat and tasty.

Old and New, for January, has made its appearance rather late, but is good enough to compensate for that delay. We have already given a list of contents last week, and need not repeat them now, further than saying a deserved compliment to Mrs. Florey's admirable articles and very clever Letter from Chicago, and also to the chronicling the many surprising adventures of "Will Edgerton," of Chicago, who, in the course of a few weeks in Paris, during the Exposition, managed to get into a close connection with a Royal assassin; to save the life of the Czar of Russia; to nearly kill Napoleon; to be recognized on several rare occasions by Eugenie; to be tapped on the shoulder by Napoleon; to be placed under surveillance; to be interviewed by Russian Ministers; to be protected by Napoleon's Gendarmes, while in Paris, from fervent lovers, and to live to return to Chicago; all of which shows the disadvantages under which Americans labor who go abroad.

Forney's Press for the current week comes out in its new form, minus the fearfully bad illustrations which have characterized it for some time past, and devoted exclusively to eclectic reading. Here now about the size and shape of the *London Athenæum*, and is filled with matter very judiciously chosen from the lighter English periodicals of the day. The first article is "Cornhill Magazine and *All the Year Round* school," the two leading papers of which contain Passion Play," by Matthew Arnold, and "The Clerical Spirit," by Charles Kingsley; the remainder being made up of light, sparkling sketches, many of them from "Punch's Trombones," from *London Society*, is capital in its way. In its new form, the paper is a decided improvement upon the condensed one, and is printed with exquisite neatness. It its conductors do not trust their success entirely to their imprint, we see no reason why it should not become a favorite eclectic in the homes of those who like the misfortunes which overtook its predecessor.

Decidedly the best annual of reference which has yet made its appearance is the *New York Observer Year Book*, for which we are indebted to Sidney E. Morse, Jr., & Co., New York. The amount of information contained in its pages is simply enormous, and must have necessitated a vast amount of labor. We have not the space to enumerate its contents; but, in addition to the religious, secular, and statistical information contained in the last annual, it has a complete abstract of the census of the United States for 1870, with the population of every city in the Union; the census of the British Empire for the same year; an extensive chronological table of important events from the beginning of creation to the present time; the States and Territories; Railroad map; tables of distances from New York and Washington; lists of the Kings and Queens of England, from the beginning of the monarchy to the present time; the British Administrations of this century, together with a complete list of the Peerage of Great Britain, with their title and order of rank, and the composition of the House of Commons; list of standard volumes by the most publishing houses of this country; complete religious statistical information for the year; foreign productions; the name of every clergyman in the United States, and his address, except in the Methodist denomination, where they change pastors so often as to render it impracticable; a table of the most coming up to last year's "Ozokerit" mystery, has promised for the press, by Edward S. Ellis, a complete form, to appear shortly. "Mabel Heron" is the title of a novel nearly ready for the press, by Edward Bellamy, of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Dr. Newpath has a book of "Miscellanies" in course of preparation. Julius Plattmann, the well-known artist in water-colors, is preparing a book which is to treat on the connection between the popular songs of the day and the New, announced under the title. "Americas-Asiatic Etymologies, or Bohring's Straits Problem in connection with the Origin of Languages." Mr. Bohring's Straits Problem in connection with the Origin of Languages." Mr. Bohring is preparing to a new periodical organ, which is to appear every Sunday, called the *Railway Service Gazette*. Already, the religious newspapers recently called forth a very excellent work in the interests of the Old Catholics "Professor Friedrich's Diary of the Vatican Council," a periodical, to be conducted by another leader of the Dollinger movement, Dr. Michaelis, in Prussia, will soon appear."

Saracenia as a Remedy for Small-Pox.

LODA, Ill., Jan. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed an article in your paper, a few days ago, from D. H. Wiggins, M.D., stating that the Saracenia, or Pitcher Plant, had been used in the treatment of small-pox, during the winter and spring of 1871, in Buffalo, with decided success. Although this remedy has been professionally denounced, he declares that he knows of persons who are ready to testify to its good results. He goes on to say that it was discovered by a squaw, who used it for treating a British soldier, in New Brunswick, in the winter of the *Chilcago Great Record*, published in the interest of the children at the Home in that city, and devoted to juvenile reform.

—The second part of the *National Encyclopedia*, by Dr. Colange, published by Francis B. Felt & Co., has come to hand. It will be completed in sixteen more numbers, and promises to be a very useful compendium of reference.

Appleton's Journal for the week ending the 13th inst., is fully up to the standard of past numbers, and gives evidence that both as a literary and scientific publication, the managers intend to make it equal to the best of its class. The engravings in this number are not specially noticeable; but the literary contents are unexceptionably good.

Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine for January, contains various papers of interest to those engaged in scientific and mechanical pursuits; among them, "Notes on Fire-Bricks," "Strains in Straight Girders and Trusses," "The Temperature and Elasticity of Steam," "The Broad and Narrow Gauge for Railways," "The Atlantic Telegraph," "Pneumatic Despatch Tubes," "Critical Examination of the Ideas of Inertia and Momentum," "Graphical Estimates for Railway Earthwork," "The Temperature Produced by Solar Radiation," and numerous minor topics.

The new periodicals, says the London *Athenæum*, will be started in Russia. The one, a monthly paper, will bear the title of *Antiquity Symbols*, or "Asiatic Messenger," and will devote special attention to what is going on in Siberia, and in the Amoor, Trans-Caucasus, and Turkestan Districts, besides dealing with such subjects as the history and ethnography of the East in general; the other, a weekly paper styled the *Grashdanin*, or "Citizen," will mainly occupy itself with political and social questions especially such as relate to the development of the resources of Russia, and to the moral and physical of the Russian people.

Miss Thackeray has begun a new story, entitled "Old Kensington," which will appear simultaneously in the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Harper's Magazine*.

At Lahore a newspaper is about to be published in Arabic. The Arab press is becoming active, with the following papers: Beirut, Syria, Bombay, Egypt, Constantinople, Barbary, and some few others.

That well-known organ of American radical thought, the *Radical*, which, with the January issue, falls into the hands of an association with a paid-up capital of $50,000, and thus begins the new year under conditions favorable to success.

The *Congregationalist* is the title of a new English magazine.

Literary Miscellany.

Three thousand copies of Mr. Owen's "Debatable Land" were ordered before its publication.

—The author of "Gunx's Baby" says no other people in the world has equal talent for the ornamental expression of nothing as the Americans.

—A "Journal Kept During the Vatican Council," by Professor J. Friedrich, is about to be printed at Nordlingen.

—The biography of Sir R. Murchison is to be written by Prof. Geikie, of Edinburg.

—A fifth edition of Mr. Forster's "Life of Dickens" will appear shortly. Over two thousand copies have been subscribed for by the trade.

—Several poems by Goethe will first see the light in a forthcoming book, by Prof. Mendelssohn, about the relations between his father and Goethe.

—"Welling's Life of James Buchanan" is about complete, and will soon be in the printer's hands. Mr. Welling was editor of the *National Intelligencer* for some years before its light was extinguished.

—Miss Frances Power Cobbe has in press a volume with the comprehensive title, "Creeds of the East and Speculations of the West." Among the other essays will be included her articles on "Unconscious Cerebration" and "Religion of Childhood."

—It has just been discovered by an English critic that Chatterton manufactured his old English poems, which for a time deceived even literary scholars, out of Kersey's Dictionary and Speght's Glossary to Chaucer.

—"Brigham's Destroying Angel" is the sensational title of a forthcoming book containing the life and confessions of the notorious Bill Hickman, the Danite Chief of Utah Territory. It purports to be written by Hickman himself.

—The London *Rochdaler*, in an article on the copyright question, says: "We do not despair of a solution, if those who are most interested will set about it in a right spirit; we do not even despair of the American people agreeing to a fair and equitable International Copyright act. But if we were Americans, we would not agree to become parties to any act now in existence; and, if our authors or large publishers think they will be fools enough to do so, we 'guess' they'll be disappointed."

—An interesting literary relic is announced to be for sale in London among the manuscripts of the late Charles Dickens, viz., Porter King-at-Arms. It is Oliver Goldsmith's "Political View of the Present War with America upon Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany, and Holland," in the original autograph manuscript, forty pages folio, believed to be unpublished, which came from the library of Isaac Reed, to whom it was presented by George Stevens, who got it from Hamilton, the printer. Mr. Hawes account of Goldsmith's use of James' powders in his last illness, which was printed in 1774, accompanies the manuscript.

—Speaking of bookstores, a New York letter, our notorious Mayor Oakey Hall, has a taste in that line. His collection is one of the finest in the country. I saw one book he has which cost $1,000. It is a history of the English stage; the letter-press is from Durand's book, and the illustrations are from every conceivable source. The original matter is taken apart, each page split and inlaid on a large page about thirty inches long by twenty wide. This kind of work, by the way, is only done by a few artists in this country. Hall has many pet books of the kind. Cundy days are exceptional days.

Purity of the atmosphere is another great desideratum. Pitched tents covered with a thick coat of tar, and a heavy porcelain floor, will ward off the ravages of tropical vegetation, saturated as it is with moisture, and undergoing a constant and rapid process of decomposition; but the air of Colorado is remarkable. Vegetation, on its vast, unirrigated surface, dries up before the middle of August, and the hay that is cut and hung up in the open air dries up, but never rots. The air, when inhaled, gives to the system a feeling of freshness and a vitalizing force to the body as atmosphere so pure can ever communicate.

The facts are, that no one goes to Colorado, having predisposed tendencies to consumption, or in the early stages only of the disease, but is immediately relieved, and most all previous symptoms of the disease vanish within a few hours; it is even more so with asthma. There are also a number of other diseases for which the climate of Colorado offers peculiar advantages, such as diseases of the liver, spleen, and general depression of the nervous system, caused by the poisonous miasmatic exhalations from Cuba and Florida. In fact, the climate of Colorado, by its general invigorating influence, would be beneficial in an hundred different ways, on account of the tonic properties of its atmosphere.

R. A. CAMERON.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Rochefort's occupation at Fort Bayard is that of carving the history of his own life. A part of the book will, of course, be entirely insolent; it is, in fact, "Histoire du Bas Empire; ou, les Aventures de Rochefort."

—It is said that the Empress Eugenie endeavors to bring back reminiscences of her former rule by the purchase of articles connected with it, intending a little millinery establishment at Chiselhurst. The dethroned lady's taste has not changed in the ten years she has been out of fashion life, as the milliners who have been among her customers all the grand dames of her neighborhood.

—A gentleman dying at the age of "81 years and 6 months, and deeply regretted by his daughter," is described in the London *Times* in the following terms: "He was the eldest son of the late Reginald Dr. William Watton, Knight, of Brooke street, Grosvenor square, London, and his wife, Lucy, the twentieth century we shall Sheffield, daughter of Colonel Charles White, First Guards, grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, and niece of the Duchess of Devonshire."

—Napoleon, it is said, had not his heart on spending the winter at the Palace of the Elyseé, Paris, but, so far, has not been able to find a pretext for not remaining. In the opera glass, while the Assembly holds its sittings.

—Rome has lately had some difficulty in the choice of a Mayor. Prince Borghese annulled the Marquis Gavotti, whose wife is an American. But the Marquis declined, and as Americans in Rome failed to find a second candidate, the person of the wife of the Commendatore of Rome.

—In a country-place in France, the lady of one of the neighboring chateaux was accustomed, as most French ladies are, to have what might be called her "regular" ordinary. One of these was waiting, a few months ago, at the door of the chateau at an early hour of the day. Having gone to the door before, the lady now found it in her power to abandon the connecting third volume, which precisely wearies the reader. Crawford will be out in a few days, and is announced by Countess Bothwell, for a tale which shows humanity from its dark side, though the ultimate moral is of the most healthy kind. Wilkie Collins, whose advertisements of "No Name" will be in every one's eye, is the most coming up to last year's "Ozokerit" mystery, has promised for the press, by Edward S. Ellis, a complete form, to appear shortly. "Mabel Heron" is the title of a novel nearly ready for the press, by Edward Bellamy, of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Dr. Newpath has a book of "Miscellanies" in course of preparation. Julius Plattmann, the well-known artist in water-colors, is preparing a book which is to treat on the connection between the popular songs of the day and the New, announced under the title. "Americas-Asiatic Etymologies, or Bohring's Straits Problem in connection with the Origin of Languages." Mr. Bohring is preparing to a new periodical organ, which is to appear every Sunday, called the *Railway Service Gazette*. Already, the religious newspapers recently called forth a very excellent work in the interests of the Old Catholics "Professor Friedrich's Diary of the Vatican Council," a periodical, to be conducted by another leader of the Dollinger movement, Dr. Michaelis, in Prussia, will soon appear."

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DR. H. SCHAFER.

The Banair Board of Trade and the Detroit Convention.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, }
BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE, in its issue of the 28th of December last, in an article alluding to the Detroit Convention, says: "The exploit of the Buffalo Board of Trade in spurning the Detroit Convention with its foot (that is, refusing to send a delegate to it), and at the same time beseeching it, through a third party, not to do anything toward the construction of a Niagara Ship Canal," etc.

Our respect for public opinion is such that we are not content to rest under this false imputation, and wish to cast it off.

The TRIBUNE has been led into error in this matter. By letter sent to that our Board of Trade ignored the Convention "with a wet," or in any other way solicited a third party, or any other party to "beseech" for anything; it beseeches for nothing; it gives reasons for inaction; and, in the case of the Detroit Convention, gave its reasons for not sending delegates, in a respectful manner, after solicitation by its President personally and officially, in so many words, to send any delegate.

The Board of Trade, acting for the people of Buffalo, is not responsible for the action of the Convention, but is responsible in the true interests of Buffalo, asking for the assistance of the Convention, if such assistance is considered necessary, to further the interests of Buffalo, and has not been asked for the loans of Nashia, which, on the 4th day of December, by and, we have information, was received by the Secretary of the Convention, at a cost of $1,000, to be used in the interests of a few individuals, and not for the interests of any third party, or for the consideration of any third party, or for their consideration by the Convention at its organization.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, we desire that it would not wilfully slander us, and so we ask it to say that we did not assert the Convention; that we sent no third party to attend it, and did not beseech or its mass against the Niagara Ship Canal; as that our friends in the west will acquit us of discourtesy toward them, is of very disagreeable action. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM THURSTON, Secretary.

RESORTS FOR INVALIDS.

Colorado Compared with Cuba and Florida.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As there are hundreds of persons in the city, and the field over which your able paper circulates, afflicted with catarrh, asthma, consumption, and kidney, liver, spleen, and nervous difficulties, seeking relief, the following statement of facts, prepared by General R. A. Cameron, and handed to the undersigned for your paper, will, no doubt, be read by them with great interest.

J. E. ANNOUR,
17 West Madison street.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado.

In seeking relief from consumption in its earlier stages by change of condition or of climate, or when a pre-disposition to the developments of the disease begins to warm the individual to guard against its insidious attack, a number of points are to be considered. Before we examine them, it would be proper to inquire into the nature and cause of the disease. It is now, we believe, very generally admitted by the scientists that consumption is more a disease of defective nutrition than originally a disease of the lungs themselves; in fact, the disease may develop in the mesenteric glands of the abdomen, and the subject die of consumption of the bowels, without its affecting the lungs. In the full belief of this, witness the universally accepted method of treatment. The attempt is to sustain the individual by the most concentrated and nutritious forms of diet, such as concentrated extracts of beef, sirloin steaks, rare cooked, the fatty and nutritious oils, of which pure cod-liver ranks among the best. To digest and assimilate these, the patient is instructed in five as much as possible. In the open air; to rest from mental labor, and take to muscular exercise; to protect the extremities, that the circulation may be attracted upon the surface, and at the distant capillaries.

This being the best and more rational mode of treatment, the question immediately arises, What climate more naturally brings about these results without medication? Cuba and Florida have a higher temperature in the winter than Colorado, but the summers are so hot as to render invalid will burn up less of the carbonaceous matter in the one than in the other, so far is the climate in the one advantageous over the other. But they are countries whose normal condition merges on the miasmatic. The atmosphere is loaded with malarious matter, and the air is damp and depressing.

On the other hand, Colorado has a dry, clear, bracing air, with sunshine almost every day, and though the nights are clear and cool, the air is too dry to make the impression of the mercury sensibly or painfully affect the individual. In the winter the days are generally warm and pleasant, and in spring, summer, and autumn the nights are cool, refreshing, and sleep to have a delicious and refreshing sleep, waking in the morning with an excellent appetite, with power to digest and assimilate more food, of a nutritious quality than Minnesota or even, which has been shown, by years of experience, to be superior to Cuba.

There is another cause of defective nutrition and consumption which must not be overlooked. The reason is not so well understood, but the fact is beyond dispute, that persons who live much out from the light of day are more predisposed to, in a case, than any other, to consumption. I refer to cellar, basement, and underground tenements, such as are confined to ill-ventilated and worse lighted apartments. For these, constant inhalation is everything. Many persons spend days in Colorado and the highly elevated parts of the continent than in the vapor-loaded sea coast of any part of the world. Cloudy days are exceptional days.

Purity of the atmosphere is another great desideratum. Pitched tents covered with a thick coat of tar, and a heavy porcelain floor, will ward off the ravages of tropical vegetation, saturated as it is with moisture, and undergoing a constant and rapid process of decomposition; but the air of Colorado is remarkable. Vegetation, on its vast, unirrigated surface, dries up before the middle of August, and the hay that is cut and hung up in the open air dries up, but never rots. The air, when inhaled, gives to the system a feeling of freshness and a vitalizing force to the body as atmosphere so pure can ever communicate.

The facts are, that no one goes to Colorado, having predisposed tendencies to consumption, or in the early stages only of the disease, but is immediately relieved, and most all previous symptoms of the disease vanish within a few hours; it is even more so with asthma. There are also a number of other diseases for which the climate of Colorado offers peculiar advantages, such as diseases of the liver, spleen, and general depression of the nervous system, caused by the poisonous miasmatic exhalations from Cuba and Florida. In fact, the climate of Colorado, by its general invigorating influence, would be beneficial in an hundred different ways, on account of the tonic properties of its atmosphere.

R. A. CAMERON.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Rochefort's occupation at Fort Bayard is that of carving the history of his own life. A part of the book will, of course, be entirely insolent; it is, in fact, "Histoire du Bas Empire; ou, les Aventures de Rochefort."

—It is said that the Empress Eugenie endeavors to bring back reminiscences of her former rule by the purchase of articles connected with it, intending a little millinery establishment at Chiselhurst. The dethroned lady's taste has not changed in the ten years she has been out of fashion life, as the milliners who have been among her customers all the grand dames of her neighborhood.

—A gentleman dying at the age of "81 years and 6 months, and deeply regretted by his daughter," is described in the London *Times* in the following terms: "He was the eldest son of the late Reginald Dr. William Watton, Knight, of Brooke street, Grosvenor square, London, and his wife, Lucy, the twentieth century we shall Sheffield, daughter of Colonel Charles White, First Guards, grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, and niece of the Duchess of Devonshire."

—Napoleon, it is said, had not his heart on spending the winter at the Palace of the Elyseé, Paris, but, so far, has not been able to find a pretext for not remaining. In the opera glass, while the Assembly holds its sittings.

—Rome has lately had some difficulty in the choice of a Mayor. Prince Borghese annulled the Marquis Gavotti, whose wife is an American. But the Marquis declined, and as Americans in Rome failed to find a second candidate, the person of the wife of the Commendatore of Rome.

—In a country-place in France, the lady of one of the neighboring chateaux was accustomed, as most French ladies are, to have what might be called her "regular" ordinary. One of these was waiting, a few months ago, at the door of the chateau at an early hour of the day. Having gone to the door before, the lady now found it in her power to abandon the connecting third volume, which precisely wearies the reader. Crawford will be out in a few days, and is announced by Countess Bothwell, for a tale which shows humanity from its dark side, though the ultimate moral is of the most healthy kind. Wilkie Collins, whose advertisements of "No Name" will be in every one's eye, is the most coming up to last year's "Ozokerit" mystery, has promised for the press, by Edward S. Ellis, a complete form, to appear shortly. "Mabel Heron" is the title of a novel nearly ready for the press, by Edward Bellamy, of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Dr. Newpath has a book of "Miscellanies" in course of preparation. Julius Plattmann, the well-known artist in water-colors, is preparing a book which is to treat on the connection between the popular songs of the day and the New, announced under the title. "Americas-Asiatic Etymologies, or Bohring's Straits Problem in connection with the Origin of Languages." Mr. Bohring is preparing to a new periodical organ, which is to appear every Sunday, called the *Railway Service Gazette*. Already, the religious newspapers recently called forth a very excellent work in the interests of the Old Catholics "Professor Friedrich's Diary of the Vatican Council," a periodical, to be conducted by another leader of the Dollinger movement, Dr. Michaelis, in Prussia, will soon appear."

—The jewels belonging to the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre were concealed during the Commune in a small room, carefully walled up, on the east end story of the building erected by Francois I. over the Salle Henry II. and the Salon des Sept Cheminees. The existence of the secret was confined to the conservators, who, during the two months occupation of the palace, must have passed before it a thousand times without suspecting that this treasure of jewelry, rock crystal, enamels, &c., estimated at 40,000,000 francs, was so near them. The count of this sum, by the way, is Count Clement Duvernois, formerly one of the Corps Legislatif, who, as a member of the Commune, was one of the hostages shot by the Versailles troops.

—The Empress Eugenie," says the Paris *Gaulois*, "arrived at Cadiz on Dec. 11, and left immediately for Malaga. The afternoon before the departure from Madrid, she received a visit from King Amadeus, accompanied by the Queen. She immediately returned it, and remained an hour and a half at the Palace. His Majesty was at the door when she arrived, and on her departure conducted her to her carriage with the most devoted respect. More than a thousand members of the Spanish aristocracy were at the station to salute Her Majesty on leaving. During her stay in the Spanish capital she lived very retired. However, twice a week she received the visits of the higher classes, who eagerly showed their sympathy for the fallen Empress. Her Majesty is accompanied in her journey by Mme. Lermina, the Duke de Bassano, the Duke de Bascar and Count Clary."

—The Marquise de Boissy (better known as Byron's Guiccioli) has definitely left Paris to spend the winter at her villa near Florence, in which the climate is more equable. The villa, a beautiful estate at Settunello, near Florence, in which city Count Gamba, her only surviving brother, resided. The Marquise is now in her seventieth year, but auburn tresses show no trace of gray hairs, and her teeth are as sound and as even as [illegible]. She has recently, it is said, written another book called "Personal Recollections of Lord Byron," which is about to be printed for circulation among her friends.

—Mrs. Eyres, the aged lady who gained great notoriety in the English courts as a claimant for the property of Mr. Thomas Eyres, a celebrated painter and marine draughtsman to the Admiralty. The mother Mrs. Eyres, who the lady knows as the "Princess Olive," alleged to be the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III.

—Here is the record of a divorce under the Commune:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.
Commune of Paris.—Ward, Bourse.

I, upon my own responsibility, authorize her to dispose of the chamber and furniture, which were our common property; and I authorize her to dispose of her wish to dissolve our marriage, and that she can make no request nor take any legal proceedings against me in regard to it, or concerning the settlement into our full and perfect liberty, as if we had never been married.

I acknowledge having received authority for the furniture which was common between me and my husband; the assets principally consisting of a debt due to me by side undertaking to have recourse to him for no rights. I leave him full and perfect liberty. *Salut.*

[illegible]

Playing-Cards.

Few who sit down to a pleasant game at whist or piquet have any more than a hazy notion of the centuries these painted bits of cards have furnished amusement to the human race. Far away into the times of unwritten history, the Hindus, and Arabs were making their different combinations of a warlike game, bearing many relations to its sister, chess. On thin slips of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or wood, the devices were painted for the hands of Oriental despots; no less than eight armies and eight players struggled for the victory, under the command of Kings, Queens, Knights, and even Pawns. China seems to have been the home of their invention; from thence they passed on to India about 1120, and were soon adopted by the Arabs, the marauders in their turn learned the game of their foes, and from the number of decrees forbidding their use issued by the Church, we may believe that they soon spread all over Europe. The "stuffed Captain" of Cruikshank's drawings is first found in the numerous false pretences by which Government was supposed to obtain funds. The "stuffed Captain," who was again made the subject of a fierce attack in the latest fight over the Budget, turns out to be no other than His Majesty himself, by his imperial dignity Captain of his own First Foot Guards. He does not, however, pocket the pay, nor chalks down his own name, but pays it regularly toward the support of the tallest man in that company of giants, for which, like Frederick the Great, he has a constitutional tenderness.

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